Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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TOJO ASSURES FULL EFFORTS BY HOME SETUP

Government Do Everything for Execution of Domestic Administration for Victory

CONCURS WITH KATSUDA

House Committee Unanimously Passes ¥58,000,000,000 Budget for 1944-45 Year

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in the course of Friday's plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, promised the legislators that the Government will see to it that no stone will be left unturned in the execution of domestic administration for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Prime Minister Tojo's statement was made in reply to an interpellation by Eikichi Katsuda, Representative of Osaka Prefecture, who suggested that the Government should employ more civilians of ability and with experience and that the administrative inspection should be systematized and perfected.

"It is essential," declared Prime Minister Tojo, "for the successful prosecution of the war to employ men of ability and caliber for every field of administration, thereby to have the 100 million people of Japan display their total strength. That the success or failure to do this has an important bearing on the final outcome of the struggle is shown in the history of the world.

"In view of this fact, the Government has so far exerted efforts to this end. I hereby promise that the Government will see that nothing is left undone in adopting adequate measures so that able men may not be left idle."

Inspection System Effective

In reply to a question as to the Administration's opinions on the administrative inspection system, the Prime Minister asserted that the inspection which had been carried out six times since the summer of last year has done much for the epochal increase in the nation's fighting capacity.

"I hereby tender my respect and gratitude," said General Tojo, "to the interpellator for the very constructive opinions he has expressed. We have consistently endeavored to push off all obstacles in the way of smooth execution of administration and we shall hereafter continue to maintain this principle.

"I fully concur with Mr. Katsuda in the opinion that administrative inspection should be applied to all fields of administration. So far, the same action has been exercised merely on the fields directly connected with the increase in the nation's warpower. In accordance with the interpellator's suggestion, we shall do our utmost to utilize the experience and ability of those outside the service of the Government and to improve the system of administrative supervision, thus to bolster the general wartime administration. I sincerely ask for positive cooperation on the part of the legislators."

1944-45 Budget Passed

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives unanimously passed the ¥58,000,000,000 budget estimate for the 1944-45 fiscal year presented by the Government at its plenary session which opened at 4:12 p.m. on Friday.

At the outset of the meeting, the chairmen of the six sub-committees of the Budget Committee reported in turn on their findings at the respective sub-committee meetings on Thursday and Friday, regarding the eight budgetary bills referred to them for discussion and approval.

With the reports made, Eikichi Katsuda, Representative from Osaka, made comprehensive interpellations to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on the employment of men of ability in administrative services and the establishment of the system of administrative inspection.

After Prime Minister Tojo had given replies, Representative Akira Koro obtained the floor and made a speech in favor of the budgetary bills. At the suggestion of Chairman Toshio Shimada, the whole assembly approved the enormous budget estimates involving ¥58,173,-

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Enemy Again Bombs Nippon Hospital Ship In Southern Pacific

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 27.—A Japanese hospital ship, the Yoshino Maru, was subjected to a bomb attack by enemy planes at about 2:30 a.m. yesterday on its way to a first-line base in the South but no damage was sustained by either the ship or the people on board.

TAX REVISION BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Three Other Measures on Education Also Approved By Representatives

The House of Representatives unanimously approved the bill for the revision of the income tax law and 29 other laws and three other bills pertaining to education at its plenary session which opened at 1:12 p.m. Friday.

At the request of Speaker Tadahiko Okada, Representative Yadanji Nakajima, chairman of the committee for studying the bill for the revision of the income tax law and 29 other laws, took the rostrum and reported on the findings of the committee. He was followed by Chu Funada, Representative from Tochigi Prefecture, who made a speech approving the bill on behalf the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. The bill was then unanimously passed.

Findings of the committee studying the bills pertaining to the Japan Scholarship Fund Association, Youth Schools and Public Schools were then reported by the chairman of the committee. Following an address in favor of the bills by Representative Yuki Takechi from Ehime, they were unanimously approved.

In accordance with an urgent motion, reports were also made on the study and outcome of the bill pertaining to wartime special insurance and the assembly approved it instantaneously.

The plenary session adjourned for the day at 2:30 p.m.

With deliberations by the Budget Sub-Committees completed on Friday, the bills pertaining to the budget for the 1944-45 fiscal year will be introduced at the plenary session of the House of Representatives which will open at 10 a.m. today. The bills are expected to be passed following a report by Chairman Toshio Shimada of the Lower House Budget Committee and a speech of approval by Kenzo Matsumura.

After passage by the Lower House, the bills are scheduled to be sent to the House of Peers today. For five days between Sunday and February 5, the House will sit in plenary sessions. This will be followed by sub-committee meetings which are scheduled to be held for three days from February 4 to 6. The final plenary session of the House is scheduled for February 7.

So far, the following seven members of the Upper House have notified their intention to interpellate: Shigeo Sugazawa (Kenkyukai); Baron Kinmochi Okura (Koseikai); Viscount Akira Toki (Kenkyukai); Viscount Kiko Okochi (Kenkyukai); Mannosuke Yamaoka (Kenkyukai); Yasumaro Gejo (Doseikai); Masaharu Anesaki (Independent).

TRAVEL BETWEEN BURMA, THAILAND IS FACILITATED

System for Exchange Remittances Covering Traveling Expenses Is Opened

Domei

RANGOON, January 28.—The Burmese Government has opened a system for exchange remittances to Thailand covering traveling expenses to Thailand. Regulations pertaining thereto have been enforced today and notified to the Burma branch of the Southern Development Treasury and the Rangoon branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Under the new system, travelers to Thailand can remit ¥200 or, under special circumstances, up to ¥400 thus saving the trouble of carrying Rupee notes issued by the Southern Development Treasury.

The new system will eliminate the inconvenience hitherto felt by the people traveling from Burma to Thailand.

POLICY TO PUSH ASIA CHARTER BARED BY AOKI

Clarifies Government Stand to Realize Principles Embodied in Joint Declaration

REPLIES TO NAKATANI

Minister Also Emphasizes Exchange of Cultures in East Asia, Answering Eguchi

Japan and China are actually cooperating in accordance with the principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia although no concrete steps have yet been taken for linking the national movements in the two countries. Greater efforts than ever will be made toward strengthening that cooperation.

Such was the reply made by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki in the course of Friday's discussions in the first subcommittee of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, in reply to a query by Representative Takeyo Nakatani, Wakayama, who wanted to know what the Government policy was for developing national movements in Greater East Asia for the realization of the principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, especially for propelling national movements in China and Japan and linking them, which undoubtedly must come first in order.

Minister Aoki's reply, stenographically taken down, follows:

"The Greater East Asia Declaration is a proclamation of the ideals common to the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia. In order, therefore, to carry them out in the concrete, it is essential that they should be realized through spontaneous strivings on the part of the nations of Greater East Asia, not as policies imposed upon them by the Governments.

"Various national movements have been set going in Greater East-Asiatic countries together with the efforts of the Governments. I am in complete agreement with the interpellator that such a movement is desirable also in Japan. As regards linking such movements in Japan and China, I have not yet heard of any concrete steps having been taken but even as it is China and Japan are actually cooperating in accordance with the principles embodied in the Joint Declaration. We wish to make greater efforts than ever toward strengthening that cooperation."

Culture Exchange Emphasized

The development of the respective cultures of the peoples of the southern area and the exchange of cultures in the entire Greater East Asiatic region were emphasized by Minister Kazuo Aoki, in reply to a question asked by Shigeru Eguchi, Fukuoka, in the meeting of the first subcommittee of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives Friday morning.

"The interchange of various cultures in Greater East Asia is very important," Minister Aoki said. "The native cultures of all peoples in Greater East Asia will have to be fully developed, and at the same time, the Japanese culture, and particularly the moral feature of our civilization, must be introduced to those peoples in the South. Then for aiding the development of the administration in those districts, Japan is also willing to give every possible economic aid."

Also respecting the question of language in the South, Minister Aoki said that although in the past, English and Dutch were used by the peoples, they must develop their own languages in the future.

The intention of the Japanese Government to give every aid to North China for its riparian and irrigation work on the Yellow River, as a fundamental measure for the solution of the food problem in North China, was expressed by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki at the same sub-committee in reply to an interpellation by Representative Sumimitsu Haraguchi, Kagoshima.

A stenographic record of Mr. Aoki's reply follows:

"The work of expanding the iron and steel industry in North China is progressing rapidly through the installation of small blast furnaces and building of large ones. The idea of using small furnaces is to

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His Majesty Presented With Poems Written On Imperial Theme, Sun Riseth Over the Sea

Although the scheduled Imperial Court function of the New Year Poetry Party, which was to have been observed Friday, was cancelled on account of the slight indisposition of His Majesty the Emperor with a cold. Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief of the Board of Poetry, at 10 a.m. the same day brought to His Imperial Majesty the poems composed by members of the Imperial Household and the selected pieces among those submitted by the people at large on the Imperial theme of "The Sun Riseth Over the Sea."

His Imperial Majesty graciously granted His august composition as well as the verses written by Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager expressing sentiments felicitously in tune with the heroic and magnificent theme of "The Sun Riseth Over the Sea."

The poems submitted by the people at large, reflecting their burning loyalty and reverence, number 39,809. Some of these 31-syllable verses depict the scenic beauty associated with the theme, infusing it with fine human sentiments, while others see in the sunrise over the sea a symbol of the Imperial Virtues shedding their benevolent beams over all the seas. Still others liken the dawn of Greater East Asia to a splendid sunrise over the seas of the world. Again, some sing of our bluejackets and naval airmen going into battle against the enemy as the sun is rising over the waves of the Pacific.

The contributions were classified according to provincial areas, overseas areas and front lines and were bound in volumes corresponding to the classification.

It is understood that His Imperial Majesty signified deep satisfaction with the lofty sentiments expressed in these compositions.

Among them are 371 pieces composed by officers and men at the front, while 723 were submitted by Japanese residents overseas.

JAPANESE IN CHINA WELCOME TAX LAW

Eager to Aid Nanking in Building Solid Economic Setup; Chinese Inspired

Domei

PEKING, January 27.—In appreciation of the final transfer by the Japanese Government to the National Government of China, of the right to levy taxes on Japanese residents in China, the Chinese people have further strengthened their determination to contribute toward the prosecution of the current war through the increased production of war materials.

The 400,000 Japanese residents in North China are reported to be firmly resolved to shoulder the burden of increased taxes, thus manifesting their desire to cooperate with the National Government at Nanking in the task of establishing the country on a solid economic foundation.

In order to meet the running expenses of Japanese institutes and plants in North China, the Japanese Embassy at Peking issued the following measures:

In accordance with the ordinance issued by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at the beginning of this year, the founding of non-essential plants will be postponed. Furthermore, the Embassy will encourage the transfer of non-essential industries to more imminent fields. Subsidies will be granted to all organs connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance movement. A household tax will also be innovated for the purpose of raising funds necessary for educational purposes.

SHONAN CHINESE TO HOLD PLANE NAMING CEREMONY

In First Aircraft Donated by Overseas Association; Rites Set on February 8

Domei

SHONAN, January 28.—The first airplane to be purchased through the donation made by the local Chinese community to the Japanese military authorities last August will be christened here in a simple ceremony on February 8, Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

The naming of the plane as "Shonan Overseas Chinese Plane" will be attended by high officials of the Malai military administration as well as leaders of the Overseas Chinese Association.

It is recalled that the Chinese community here collected $100,000 for the purchase of a warplane to be used in the defense of Malai. The donation was made by Dr. Lim Boon-keng, President of the Association, to the Mayor of Shonan at a mammoth "Crush Britain and America" rally held here on August 9 last year.

Employment Bureau Set Up

Domei

SHONAN, January 27.—The Malai community here has created a special employment bureau which will cater for all Malais, both men and women seeking employment in Shonan. It is understood that all Malais, who register at this bureau, will be given suitable positions according to their respective ability and qualifications in various business houses or Army and Navy establishments.

YOSHIOKA SUB-UNIT GRANTED HIGH HONOR

Given Letter of Appreciation From Supreme Commander For Kwangteh Drive

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 28.—For distinguished services in the Kwangteh campaign of October last year, a letter of appreciation was issued on October 25 by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in X X Area to the Yoshioka Sub-Unit.

In addition, a sword was granted by the Supreme Commander as a token of appreciation to Commander Yoshioka of the Sub-Unit.

The daring of Sub-Lieutenant Haruo Matsumoto of the Sub Unit who died heroically on October 20 in the same campaign and of First-Class Private Haruichi Sekomasa who acted as the Sub-Lieutenant's orderly has won the admiration of the whole Corps.

A resume of the gallant fighting by the Yoshioka Sub-Unit, particularly by Sub-Lieutenant Matsumoto and First-Class Private Sekomasa, follows:

It was on October 18 last year. The X X Unit, in hot pursuit of an enemy force 30,000 strong, was closing in on Kwangteh, an enemy stronghold. The main force of the Yoshioka Sub-Unit under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Matsumoto started out to annihilate an enemy contingent that had come advancing from the direction of Laoshihkow, a small village.

The adversary, perceiving the advance of our main strength, mobilized a force 400 strong armed with trench mortars, machine-guns and other firearms in an attempt to capture the village. The enemy vanguards had come as close as 200 meters southeast of the village.

Ventures Fierce Attack

Sub-Lieutenant Matsumoto, who was then still in the village, quickly perceived the enemy infestation. At once he established contact with the main Unit and also the Kirita Sub-Unit. Then, entirely on his own initiative, he ventured a fierce attack on an enemy contingent east of the village. By making a deep thrust into the enemy position at one stroke, he facilitated the action of his comrades.

Two days later, on October 20, when the Fujii Sub-Unit was attacking Kuling, Sub-Lieutenant Matsumoto as the front line platoon leader, made a sweeping advance to a point three kilometers south of Chengchiaan across ravines. The enemy, taking advantage of topography, put up a tough resistance. The Sub-Lieutenant, leading his men, plunged into the enemy and felled more than a dozen enemy soldiers at a stroke. Just then a stray bullet pierced through his head. He met a heroic end.

First-Class Private Sekomasa, with Sub-Lieutenant Matsumoto, felled several enemy soldiers in the battle near Laoshihkow. When the Sub-Lieutenant was grappling with several enemy soldiers, the First-Class Private saved his superior from danger by felling several enemy soldiers.

Then in the battle of Kuling on October 20, the First-Class Private, with Sub-Lieutenant Matsumoto, made repeated charges. In trying to save the Sub-Lieutenant who had received a shot in the head, he, too, received a shot in the abdomen. Nothing daunted, he kept up the fight and annihilated the enemy remnants.

U.S. IN TURMOIL WITH INFLATION, LABOR TROUBLE

Senators and Representatives Reject in Turn Plan for More Taxes and Subsidies

NO SOLUTION YET IN SIGHT

Little Steel Formula Desired By Administration Broken by United Mine Workers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 27.—The danger of inflation is threatening the United States. Due to the Lend-Lease Act and curtailment of production, scarcity of civilian goods has become pronounced and the purchasing power of the people have greatly increased due to the swelling of incomes from the war boom. The actual living cost is reported much higher than what government statistics of price index show.

The administrative authorities, since the outbreak of war, have been making tremendous efforts to prevent inflation through adjustment of price and wage taxes but so far the prospects are gloomy. They are now confronted with new hardships. Some people are complaining of monopolies in war profits by certain classes, of the inefficient administration and scarcity of daily necessities.

With the presidential election close at hand political activities are being accelerated. Congress seems reluctant to accept the administration's anti-inflation plan. Last year controversies on subsidies and tax problems divided Congress. Republicans in Congress are presenting difficulties for the administration in linking up with anti-New Deal Democrats.

The condition of anti-inflationary policies may be summarized as follows:

First: Wage. Last March United Mine Workers began a two dollar a day increase movement led by their president, John L. Lewis. President Roosevelt suggested that the matter be decided after reexamination of the increase in living costs but United Mine Workers rejected the suggestion. The Wartime Labor Board objected to the demand because it would violate the Little Steel Formula. Recently, however, United Mine Workers attained their object by a contract with Illinois operators, the contract calling for a period of labor of from seven to eight and a half hours. With the addition of 13 dollars 7 cents, miners' earnings increased to 58 dollars 55 cents a week. If calculated on a six-day week the sum indicates an increase of more than two dollars a day. Thus the Little Steel Formula, which the administration so keenly desired as an anti-inflationary measure, was substantially broken. Congress of Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor are at present trying to renounce the Little Steel Formula.

Strikers Increase in Number

Bureau of labor statistics suspended publication of definite statistics since last June but according to last November's report of the department of labor, strikes demanding better wages are continuously increasing. Strikes in October 1942 lost altogether 243,756 man days. These figures are not representative of each and every strike as strikes are not counted as such officially unless six or more men down tools for one or more shifts. Hit and run strikes and other types of stoppages are not regarded as strikes.

In November strikes occurred at Pittsburg where 375 steel workers belonging to the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation and 1,350 employes of 30 laundries refused to work. At Cincinatti, the Bickford Tool Co. workers went on strike. Minor strikes were also reported from Hollywood, Manville, Boston and Salt Lake City. In New England, the government took over 13 tanneries which had been on strike for three weeks.

Government sources underestimate the increase in living cost. The Bureau of Labor statistics reported last November that the living cost index showed a 22.33 per cent increase as compared with January 1941. In the same month Philipp Murray, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organization, before their annual convention at Philadelphia, voiced the first official criticism against President Roosevelt since the outbreak of war saying, "President Roosevelt and Congress are

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NAVY AIRMEN, LAND UNITS DOWN 125 OUT OF 430 ENEMY PLANES THAT CAME ATTACKING RABAUL

Finschhafen, Arawe Bombed by Japanese: Army Hits Rabazil

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Japanese Air Units raided the American military establishment at Finschhafen, inflicting considerable casualties and damage while in another attack, Japanese planes dropped explosives on the American position in Arawe, admitted the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the southwest Pacific, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 27.—Japanese Army Units carried out a night attack on Rabazil on the Arakan front, headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia officially admitted today, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

FOE ADMIRAL LAUDS OUR NAVY STRATEGY

Keeps Strength Intact But Waiting for Chance to Crush Enemy Fleet, Hardison Says

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Rear-Admiral Osborn Hardison, back lately from the Pacific area where he had taken part in operations over a period of 15 months, speaking on January 27, remarked about the skill displayed by the Japanese Forces conducting a waiting strategy.

He said: "The Japanese Navy, it seems to me, is pursuing the course of keeping its strength intact. But it is a fact that the Japanese Navy is watching closely for an opportunity of smashing the anti-Axis naval and air forces in the Pacific in an action in which it will throw in the main body of its fleet. There is nothing to justify us in indulging in optimism. I am very sure that before this war is over the Japanese Navy will challenge us with the main body of its fleet to some final decisive fight."

U.S. Public in Dark

Domei

CANTON, January 27.—Officers of the American air force in India, who have recently returned to their posts after spending their leaves in America are said to have told the press, according to reports from New Delhi, that they were amazed to learn that the American people as a whole lack a knowledge of the war situation in Southeast Asia and China. They also mentioned the difficulty of retaking Burma.

"In America," they said, "many people consider that a recapture of Burma is impending and that it will be a short time before large-scale offensive operations against Japan will be effectuated from the China continent as a base. Much time will be required to retake Burma while we must pay dearly for the undertaking. Of late the Japanese Forces have increased and strengthened their land and air strength in Burma. We must not be forgetful of the bitter experience we had when a year ago the Japanese Forces repulsed the Anglo-Indian army without receiving the least resistance from it and inflicted a crushing defeat upon it."

INDONESIANS PASS EXAMS

Finish Course as Telegraph Operators in Nippon Syllabary

Domei

BANDOENG, January 27.—Twenty-one Indonesian youths passed their examinations for telegraph operators in Japanese syllabary after completing a three-month training course at the General Post Office here.

Being the first batch of Indonesian operators using Japanese syllabary, they will shortly be assigned to various post offices in Java.

Meanwhile, four Indonesian and one Eurasian girl telephone operators won prizes in a contest of answering calls in the Japanese language which was held here recently.

Imperial Headquarters Announces Results Of 3 Days Battles

ACTION GETS FIERCER

Enemy Intensifies Attacks Despite Tremendous Losses Suffered in Each Raid

Imperial Naval Air Units and the Army and Navy Garison Forces on New Britain Island gained another smashing victory in bringing down 125 enemy planes (whereof 37 unconfirmed) out of a total of about 430 planes which attempted to raid Rabaul on January 24, 26 and 27, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday. From these figures it is clear that enemy air activities in this area are definitely increasing in spite of the devastating losses inflicted upon them each time by our redoubtable airmen.

Our losses during these three days of spirited encounters were 12 planes which have not yet reported back at their base and two vessels which were sunk.

The communique issued at 4 p.m. Friday follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"1. Imperial Naval Air Units and Army and Navy Garrison Forces shot down 24 enemy planes (whereof eight unconfirmed) by intercepting and attacking about 80 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 24.

"No damage was sustained by our side except two vessels which were sunk.

"2. Intercepting about 200 enemy planes which attempted to attack Rabaul on the morning of January 26, Imperial Naval Air Units and Army and Navy Garrison Forces shot down 67 of them (whereof 18 unconfirmed).

"Our side suffered slight damage on the ground and six planes which have not yet returned.

"3. Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked about 150 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul in two waves on the morning of January 27 and shot down 34 of them (whereof 11 unconfirmed).

"Loss on our side was six planes which have not yet returned."

Madang Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 28.—A formation of 22 enemy planes, consisting of twelve B-26's and ten P-40's, attempted to attack our positions in the Madang sector in New Guinea Island early yesterday morning, but the Ground Units of our Garrison Force immediately intercepted them with furious anti-aircraft gunfire and repelled all the raiders.

Fleeing in confusion and disorder, two enemy P-40 fighters made a head-on collision in mid-air and crashed to the ground, while the other foe raiders blindly bombed the jungle areas without scoring any results. No damage was done to our positions."

2,278 Raiders in 27 Days

The total number of enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul for the first 27 days of January reached 2,278 of which 645 were shot down either by Japanese Sea Eagles, Sea or Land Units. The ratio of enemy planes shot down to the number of raiders is more than 28 per cent. During the same period the Japanese loss was 47 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

On the morning of January 24, a total of about 80 F4U's, P-38's and PBF's appeared. In an aerial combat, Imperial Japanese Air Units brought down nine F4U's (two probables), two P-38's (one probable) and six TBF's (two unconfirmed). Our land batteries brought down five P-38's (two probables) and two PBF's (one probable).

On January 26, about 200 P-38's, P-40's, F6F's, F4U's, TBF's, came. Shot down in the aerial battle were one P-40, 11 F6F's (two probables), 29 F4U's (12 probables), and seven TBF's (one probable), totalling 48. Our land batteries bagged 18 deck-landing planes of an unidentified type and one fighter, a total of 19

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IGUCHI COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE MOVE

So-Called Western Hemisphere Solidarity Only on Surface, Says Spokesman

Commenting on Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the press conference for foreign correspondents held on Friday, said that it was clear that the act was involuntary and that it was the result of American coercion.

The Spokesman declared that although now the Western Hemisphere solidarity desired by the United States seemed complete, that so-called solidarity was only on the surface, pointing out that none of the Latin American countries which have broken off relations with or declared war on the Axis has profited by that action but rather suffered from increasing hardships.

The awakening of the Latin American nations to the call of their true destiny will come in time, Mr. Iguchi said, adding, "For no people with a tradition of honor and an undying love for freedom and independence will long tolerate the domination of a country whose interest lies in promoting its own well-being at the expense and sacrifice of others."

During the course of the interview the Spokesman also disclosed that no restrictions had been placed on the Argentines in Japan. He said that there was no change in their daily life and that they were being provided with food and fuel as heretofore. Mr. Iguchi also revealed that the Argentines were able to use the telephone as well as to listen to the radio, and that they were allowed to continue to communicate with their home government.

The Spokesman's comment follows:

The Republic of Argentina has broken off diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany.

Anyone who has calmly and impartially watched the workings of American policy toward Argentina knows clearly enough that the recent action was involuntary and that it was the result of coercion.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has called the Argentine action "most gratifying," and it must be gratifying to him and his government for the seeming success of their inordinate policy. The departure of Argentina from her traditional policy of neutrality and her joining the 20 other American nations in the anti-Axis camp may seem to have created that Western Hemisphere solidarity which the United States has sought by every manner of deception and pressure to bring about for the promotion of its selfish ambitions. In reality, however, that so-called solidarity is only on the surface.

Beneath the surface of the Latin American situation, as I have described in previous statements, there are circumstances which are rather a cause for sympathetic consideration.

As the records show, none of the countries of Latin America which have ruptured relations with or have declared war against Axis Powers at the coercion of the United States has profited by the action. Rather, all of them have been made to suffer from increasing hardships, not to mention their loss of real independence and sovereignty. Even though Argentina has joined her sister republics, it can be expected that there will be no alleviation of the situation, but rather the intensification of the hardships.

As I said on January 12, it can be expected that the awakening of the Latin American nations to the call of their true destiny will come in time, for no people with a tradition of honor and an undying love for freedom and independence will long tolerate the domination of a country whose interests lies in promoting its own well-being at the expense and sacrifice of others.

The severance of diplomatic relations by Argentina has no military, economic or political effect upon Japan or Germany in their determined conduct of the war.

NONNI RIVER PROJECT SET

Domei

TSITSIHAR, January 28.—With all necessary preparations being completed, the three-year project for the utilization of the Nonni River in Manchoukuo will be launched soon defrayed from this year's budget of ¥400,000 covering one-third of the total expenditure of ¥1,200,000.

The construction of a wharf which will accommodate vessels of X X tons will be started immediately. Furthermore, as anti-flood facilities, a bank 16 kilometers long and a large flood-gate will be built by June of this year. During the second year of the project, the wharf will be enlarged in order to accommodate larger vessels.

U.S. Food Supplies Are Running Short; Ration Points Upped

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Indicating that food supplies are running shorter in the United States, the Office of Price Administration announced today that ration point increases would be effective for most cuts of beef, pork, and lamb from Sunday. Points required for butter will remain at 16 points a pound but cheese points will be increased four more points a pound.

U.S. in Turmoil With Inflation, Labor Trouble

(Continued From Page 1)

responsible, not the Wartime Labor Board, for dictums and directives which have created an impossible task for the W.L.B. Continuation of the Little Steel Formula would mean a wave of local strikes and stoppages that the C.I.O. and other member Unions would be powerless to prevent." The convention unanimously voted for the abolishing of the Little Steel Formula so that American workers can earn enough for subsistence. It means that Roosevelt's labor policy which had cautiously handled Labor Unions through personal political tactics have come to a deadlock and such an impasse will greatly affect the administration's relations with Labor Unions as also the election campaign. Labor is set against the national service bill which is pending Congress decision. Presentation of this bill endorses the government's labor policy.

Nothing Constructive Suggested

Second: Price. The administration is trying to stabilize, in the first place, the price of agricultural products in an endeavor to suppress the general price and wage increases. Last March Representative Stephen Pace and John H. Bankhead, senator from Alabama, presented to Congress a bill for raising the parity price of agricultural products. However, the administration succeeded in preventing enactment of the bill by energetically oppressing farm blocs. In June the Office of Price Administration set a ceiling price for meat and butter and the Civilian Conservation Corps began to subsidize processors. Farmers preferring a rise in food prices to subsidies insisted that the latter would doubly profit consumers whose incomes had increased enormously due to the war boom.

Last year the House of Representatives, disregarding the strenuous efforts of the administration to prevent the action, passed by a vote of 278 to 117, a bill forbidding food subsidies after December 31. The problem of subsidies is being discussed by the whole nation. Chief of Farm Bureau, O'Neal, insisted that one need not mind the slight inflation caused by a rise in food prices at the present time. In the meantime Office of Price Administration strongly supported subsidies. Raymond Clapper who supports the government plan commented, "Washington is being terrorized and every politican is feeling for his life to fall in with the demand to break up price control." It seems that the subsidy problem will again bring up heated controversies in the current congressional debates.

Morgenthau's Idea Unsupported

Third: Tax. Last year Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. recommended to Congress an additional tax of $15,000,000,000 in 1944 chiefly through substantial increases in individual and corporation income taxes. Beginning with the House Ways and Means Committee, saying that the amount is too high no decision has been reached after two and half months hearing and discussion. The Committee finally changed the draft to $2,139,000,000 to be distributed mostly on liquor, cosmetics, theater admission and corporation taxes. House Democrats and Republicans, forming a coalition, passed the revised bill by votes of 200 to 27 and sent it to Senate. Morgenthau, at the Senate Finance Committee hearing, explained that with the national income running to about $143,000,000,000 the public can afford an additional $10,500,000,000 in taxes. Arthur H. Vandenberg responded that if that was so, the public could pay their grocery bills without subsidy. The House Ways and Means Committee voted against any general increase in personal levies. Government taxation programs are being checked considerably by Congress.

The New York Times editorial on October 29 said that the stabilization of prices is indispensable to prevent inflation, that the government must recognize the difference between price index and actual prices and that the Little Steel Formula had better be abandoned. Raymond Moley, commenting in Newsweek, said that the U.S. war industrial expansion went fairly well during the past two years but that the government's economic policy was disastrous and inconsistent.

The administration, up to the advent of war, had never decided whether to trust to traditional economic habits of the country or to try for a new economic deal. In other words it has carried peacetime indecision into war.

ENVOY OF ARGENTINA HANDS NOTIFICATION

Charge d'Affaires Calls on Foreign Vice-Minister to Deliver Instructions

Erasto M. Villa, Argentine Charge d'Affaires in Japan, called on Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto at 11:30 a.m. Friday and handed him notification of Argentina's severance of relations with Japan.

Next Move Watched

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Argentina's new position in relation to the rest of the American nations will probably be clarified when and if she again applies for lend-lease arms and supplies, according to observers, it is reported from Washington.

A request for such aid was expected as soon as the Argentine Government has completed the reorientation of her foreign policy which was begun on Thursday when she severed diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany, the report added.

The New York Times, commenting on Argentina's break with the Axis, declared, "These are good words but they would have been better a year or more ago. We are glad they are uttered now without now forgetting that it would have helped our cause and the cause of the other American republics if uttered and acted on sooner."

Continuing, the paper indicated its desire to break the back of the Ramirez Government by asserting that the American people would never mistrust a government in Buenos Aires which they thought faithfully represented the aspirations of the Argentine people but that they still mistrusted the Ramirez Government. The paper said, "It has taken one wise step. We have a right to reserve judgment until it has taken others."

Meanwhile, the New York Herald Tribune crowed its joy over the "success" of the United States in convincing "the pro-totalitarian southern end of South America" that it could no longer "supply any basis for a successful challenge in the Americas to the free, democratic leadership of the United States." The same paper, however, expressed its suspicion of the Ramirez Government and said that "there is some reason behind the inclination of Washington to wait for further good works in support of its professions before accepting Argentina as a friend unreservedly."

The same paper also implied that Argentina was expected to fall completely in line with the American policy hereafter and that it had to do much to make up for its past delinquencies by declaring that neither the United States nor any other anti-Axis nation wished to be in a position of saving "reactionary totalitarianism" which had blundered because of its "shortsightedness."

Also commenting on the same topic, the Baltimore Sun stated that the Argentine move was a cause for very great satisfaction but warned its readers that they had "to remember that Argentina, under the present Government as under its predecessor, has not only maintained relations with the Axis but flattered it by imitation." The paper declared, "We will conclude, lacking evidence to the contrary, that the Argentine move is based on expediency pure and simple."

23,000 Indians Nabbed

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—In India, up till November of last year, 15,763 Indians have been imprisoned and 7,267 placed under government custody for creating political disturbances, declared the British Secretary of State for India, Leopold A. Amery, in the House of Commons today in response to a question put by Labor Party member, Reginald Sorensen, a London dispatch disclosed.

Canadians Quit Kiska

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—The Canadian forces on Kiska Island were withdrawn today after being there five months, it was announced by the Canadian Government today, reports a dispatch from Ottawa. It is understood that the defense of Kiska Island will hereafter be solely in the hands of United States forces.

Shonan Authorities Will Sponsor Contest To Find Standard Uniform for City Workers

Special

SHONAN, January 28.—A standard dress for all office-workers here is at present being planned by the Japanese administration authorities in order to stabilize the supply and demand of the cloth used in wearing apparel, it was disclosed at a meeting of the consultative board recently.

It was further revealed that the authorities will shortly sponsor a contest to find the best uniform possible for city workers. The model dress will be called "The Standard Dress for Daily Wear."

It was also stated that the authorities are ready to import from Japan and other places quantities of cloth sufficient to meet the demands of the local populace.

Meanwhile, a member of the board stated that women in Shonan should join the various service corps in existence here and thus actively cooperate in the successful prosecution of the war. He further stressed that the menfolk should encourage the women now engaged in household duties to come forward to enlist in the service corps.

Turning to the question of labor and man power within the country, the committee member declared that in order to cope with the growing demand for labor power, the committee is at present organizing public service corps in which it would be possible for citizens to join.

FREE MEDICINE IS GIVEN BY TOJO TO JAVANESE

Will Be Distributed From February 8 to Patients Suffering From Skin Diseases

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 28.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's gift of medicine for Fram Boesia will be made accessible free of charge to patients in Java beginning February 8.

It is recalled that the Japanese Prime Minister presented Java a large consignment of medicine for the cutaneous disease endemic in the Southern Regions on the occasion of the visit to Tokyo of representatives of the Java Central Council last November.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Solo branch of the Java Medical Service Association recently held a conference for establishing a clinic and a sanitorium for tubercular patients of the sultanate and also for training medical experts to specialize in the fight against the plague.

Tojo Assures Full Efforts By Home Setup

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 with a standing vote at 5:10 p.m.

List of Bills

The bills were:

1. Bill providing for the 1944-45 revenue and expenditure general budget estimate and the 1944-45 special accounts revenue and expenditure supplementary estimate.
2. Bill providing for contract of liabilities to be borne by the Treasury other than those provided for in the Budget.
3. Bill providing for supplementary budget for special property and fund (Spec. No. 1)
4. 1943-44 revenue and expenditure general budget supplementary estimate (Spec. No. 1)
5. 1943-44 special accounts revenue and expenditure supplementary budget estimate (Spec. No. 1)
6. 1944-45 revenue and expenditure general budget supplementary estimate (Spec. No. 1)
7. 1944-45 special accounts revenue and expenditure supplementary budget estimate (Spec. No. 1)
8. Contract for liabilities to be borne by the National Treasury other than those provided for in the budget.

Chairman Shimada then made brief address thanking the legislators as well as the Cabinet Ministers and Government delegates for their vigorous labors exerted since the reopening of the Diet. The Budget Committee general meeting adjourned for the day at 5:13 p.m.

Policy to Push Asia Charter Bared by Aoki

(Continued From Page 1)

economize on materials and to turn out metal within the shortest possible time with ore of comparatively inferior grade.

"In the initial stage of this undertaking we had no experience with such specialized facilities of production but we have pushed the program forward in spite of all handicaps. We are prepared to face many unsolved technical problems and consequently there are sections where the results are not as good as anticipated. These the authorities in charge as well as the industrialists concerned will make every effort to combat so that vast improvements will be made.

"The food problem in North China revolves about the question of establishing self-supply and self-sufficiency. In this sense riparian and irrigation work centering upon the Yellow River is extremely important.

"Preliminary surveys have already been made and the Chinese authorities are quite anxious to undertake the work. When the time comes for the actual work, we shall give them every technical aid they require."

P.I. SEEKS TO PROMOTE ORIENTAL GAMES, SPORTS

Bill Pending in National Assembly to Revive Japanese, Filipino, Chinese Amusements

Domei

MANILA, January 27.—The promotion of Oriental games in the Philippines, which for 40 years until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia had been a "dumping ground" of Western sport, has been sought in a bill now pending consideration by the National Assembly.

The measure provides the granting of a 50-year charter to an athletic association which will promote the development of physical as well as Oriental games and sports.

The proposed legislation will authorize the association to acquire, operate and maintain a recreation hall, gymnasium and other buildings and premises or equipment for the promotion of such sports as jiu-jitsu, sepa (native football), Hulaan Sa Kaligay (guessing game), Chinese domino, mahjong and tubigan (tapping games), all of which tend to promote the players' skill as well as physique.

Navy Airmen, Land Units Down 125 Foe Machines

(Continued from Page 1)

(three probables).

On January 27, the enemy attempted raids in two waves. The first attempt was made with a formation of about 80 machines, namely, 12 B-25's, 15 TBF's and 50 fighters. Shot down in the air duel were 33 fighter planes (10 probables). In the same duel one B-25 was caused to emit smoke, although its fall could not be confirmed.

The second attempt was made with a formation of about 70 planes, namely, 13 B-24's' and 60 fighter planes. Apparently cowered before the matchless Japanese might and technique, the enemy raiders fled quickly enough, so that war results were unascertainable.

U.S. SEEKS CONTROL OF W. ASIA NATIONS

Wants Oil Fields; Uses Lend-Lease Act as Bait to Trap Arabian Countries

Although claiming to be fighting "for the defense of civilization and the freedom of all mankind," the United States has again revealed her selfish, sinister designs for imperialistic aggrandizement at the expense of the weaker nations. This revelation was made recently by Alexander Kirk, American Minister to Egypt, who acted as his country's representative at the anti-Axis Nations' Petroleum Conference held in Cairo, according to a Domei report.

At this meeting Kirk bluntly told the representatives of the other nations, "the United States must shift its oil field production centers to West Asia within 10 years at the latest because the underground petroleum resources in America may become exhausted 15 years from now."

Thus, the American imperialistic policy is becoming more aggressive lately in West Asia, the report further added, for the transfer of America's petroleum production centers to this region implies more than the mere advance of her foreign financial investments. Following the British style of making investments in foreign countries, America will resort to the tactics she has applied in her relations with the various Latin American countries in the past.

Where the foreign investments made are of such magnitude as in the petroleum industry, this would be specially true, with the United States making strong demands for powerful rights and interests in the political and military fields of these nations. It is easy, therefore, to see the fate of any country where foreign investment are made by Britain and the United States. A close study of the predicament one finds existing in Iraq and Iran is enough.

Following the landing of some American troops on Bahrein Island in the Persian Gulf, the United States has steadily extended its influence to various regions in West Asia. Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen were invaded by hordes of American engineers, for the exploration and future exploitation of various economic resources in these countries.

With the Lend-Lease Act as a bait to entice these various Arabian countries until they are under her obligation, the United States is planning to place West Asia under her exclusive control. These are the ultimate objectives the United States is fighting for now under the slogan, "for the freedom of mankind and for the defense of civilization."

P.I. Swimming Meet To Be Held in Manila; Over 170 Taking Part

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—The first national swimming championship meet since the attainment of independence will be held at the Rizal Memorial Stadium on January 29 and 30 pitting the nation's leading swimmers against each other. Representing schools, clubs, and associations in Manila as well as other provinces, more than 170 swimmers will take part in the event. Entries include 130 in elementary and secondary school championships, 32 in the open and nine in women's events.

STUDENT-SOLDIERS MAKING PROGRESS

Nasu and Oka Laud Their Efforts

How those students who entered the Army and Navy are faring, was made clear by Major-General Yoshio Nasu, Chief of the Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry and Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, on Friday when they replied to the interpellation made by Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi of Iwate Prefecture, at a meeting of the Educational Bill Committee of the House of Representatives.

"The morale of the students who recently joined the Army is high and inspiring," said Major-General Nasu. He continued, "In training these youths, the Army authorities are taking into consideration the fact that they have only just left school and also their cultural standard and physical strength in an efforts to obtain the best possible results."

Rear-Admiral Oka declared, "The students who joined the Navy are now going through their basic training and are making better progress than expected. They feel honored in being able to serve their country as members of the Imperial Japanese Navy."

U.S. Sugar Rations Cut

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—The United States civilian population, already suffering from acute shortages of numerous commodities, will now have their sugar rations reduced, it is reported from Washington. At the same time the allotment for the sugar industry will also be reduced from 10 to 20 per cent, the report also said.

U.S., BRITISH RIVALRY IN AIR ROUTES SEEN

Australian Air Minister Foresees Britain's Traffic in Pacific Doomed After War

Special

LISBON, January 26.—A bitter post-war rivalry for the air routes in the Pacific between the United States and Britain was foreseen by Arthur Drakeford, Australian Minister of Air, according to the Canberra correspondent of the Sunday Times.

The correspondent stated that important talks on future cooperation between Australia and New Zealand will take place at Canberra next week, at which the question of civilian air aviation will be discussed.

Minister Drakeford declared: "I favor some form of international control if we are to avoid another world war due to cut-throat competition."

The correspondent declared that it is not generally well realized in London that the United States has a marvelously well organized air route in the Pacific.

"On the day the war ends, the same American pilots, planes, ground crews, meteorological and wireless stations will be available to begin commercial air services between Canada, the United States Australia and New Zealand," he said.

The reporter asserted: "The British Empire will not be in this lucrative traffic because now we have no Pacific route, no British plane, pilot, meteorological expert or a radio operator. It is the Australian view that Britain should "show her flag" on the Pacific route quickly even with improvised aircraft."

British Lose Destroyer

Special

LISBON, January 27.—The British Admiralty announced today the loss of the British destroyer Holcombe, according to a report received here from London. Details were not given.

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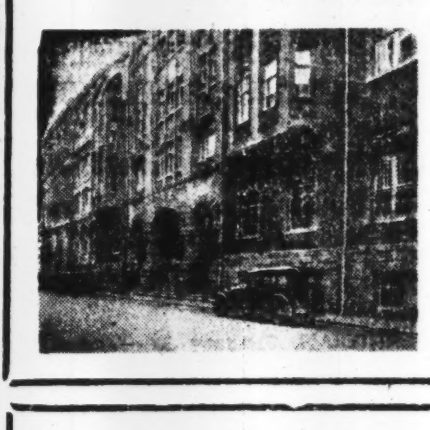

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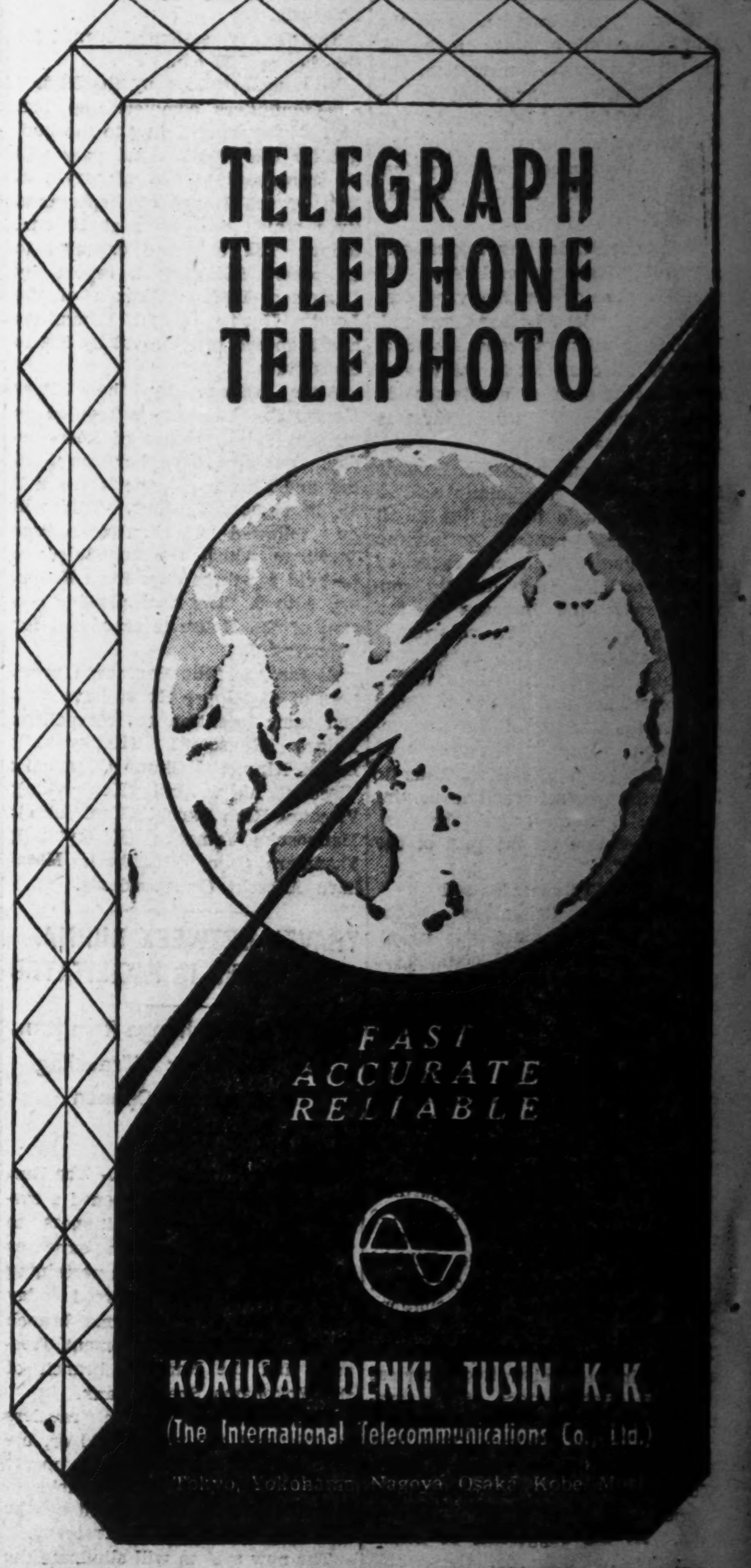

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MANCHOUKUO BUSY ON FARM PROJECTS

Northern Area Being Made Fit for Cultivation; Plans Being Speeded Up

By Arrangement with the Asahi

HARBIN, January 25.—In order to secure self-sufficiency in food for Japan and its own country, the Manchoukuo Government has decided to speed up the development of farms now under construction at 12 different places in the country so that they may all be finished within two years. That North Manchoukuo with its immense area of uncultivated ground, is now stepping into the limelight in connection with the food production increase plan, is revealed by the remarkable fact that six of the 12 farms now being developed are situated to the north of the Sungari River.

New farms will also be developed in the basins of the second Sungari River in Kirin Province and the East Liao River in Szeping Province.

The large triangular area formed by Harbin, Peian and Chichihaerh at its three points, is now playing a prominent role relative to the construction of the new farms. This triangular area extends over a vast area along the Sungari River and its branches, covering a part of Pinkiang, Peian, Lungkiang, and Sankiang Provinces.

Embankments have been under construction in Pinkiang Province along the Sungari River since 1940. At present, embankments are under construction at 50 places with a total extension of 1,000 kilometers along the main stream and 36 tributaries of the Sungari River.

The area expected to be secured from inundation is 350,000 chobu, (one chobu is approximately two acres) of which 140,000 chobu will be used for the development of farms. This great work was started with a fund of ¥20,000,000 which was invested by Manchoukuoan business organization in Pinkiang Province. Since this special project is not a part of the major plan for the development of farms recently decided upon by the Government, it will be carried on by the provincial government alone. Thanks to the activities of various labor service parties, remarkable progress has been made on this important task since last year.

The area of farms developed last year reached 100,000 chobu. That to be newly developed this year is estimated at about 103,000 chobu. The work of laying out the new farms is to be started as soon as it thaws, and is expected to be completed by the end of next May. The planting of seedlings on the new farms will take place as soon as all preparations have been completed.

In view of the fact that the time is very short between the completion of the new farms and the commencement of planting, the authorities in charge will be forced to exert special efforts.

About 70 per cent of the new farms developed in Pinkiang Province last year were actually planted with rice and yielded crops. From this year, all the new farms will be fully utilized.

Prior to the founding of Manchoukuo, there was in the area now known as Pinkiang Province about 1,000 chobu of paddy-fields which were being cultivated by Chosenese immigrants. During the last ten years, this area of 1,000 chobu has been expanded to 35,000 chobu, or 35 times the original size. The Chosenese farmers in that area are expected to do their very best to increase their paddy fields to 50,000 chobu this year. If that is possible, it is believed that the rice-fields of Pinkiang Province alone will be able to produce enough to meet the demand of all the Japanese residents in Manchoukuo.

The area of the farms to be newly developed in Peian Province is fixed at about 400,000 chobu.

The Kannan district of Lungkiang Province now being cultivated by ten different groups of Japanese immigrants, has been incorporated into the government's new farm plan. In due time, this district will be transformed into a large agricultural center.

An alkaline zone of 2,400,000 chobu extends over the two provinces of Pinkiang and Lungkiang. About 30 per cent of this extensive area is already under cultivation. The remaining part of this area may be rendered suitable for cultivation after the salt has been removed. By developing this extensive area, it will be possible to produce 200,000,000 yen worth of agricultural crops. This extensive area is considered to be especially suitable for the cultivation of potatoes and the raising of live-stock.

Three areas now under development north of Chiamussu have also been included by the Government in its major farms development plan.

In addition to this gigantic national plan for the construction of new farms, the Manchurian Development Company is also conducting the development of new farms in various parts of the country.

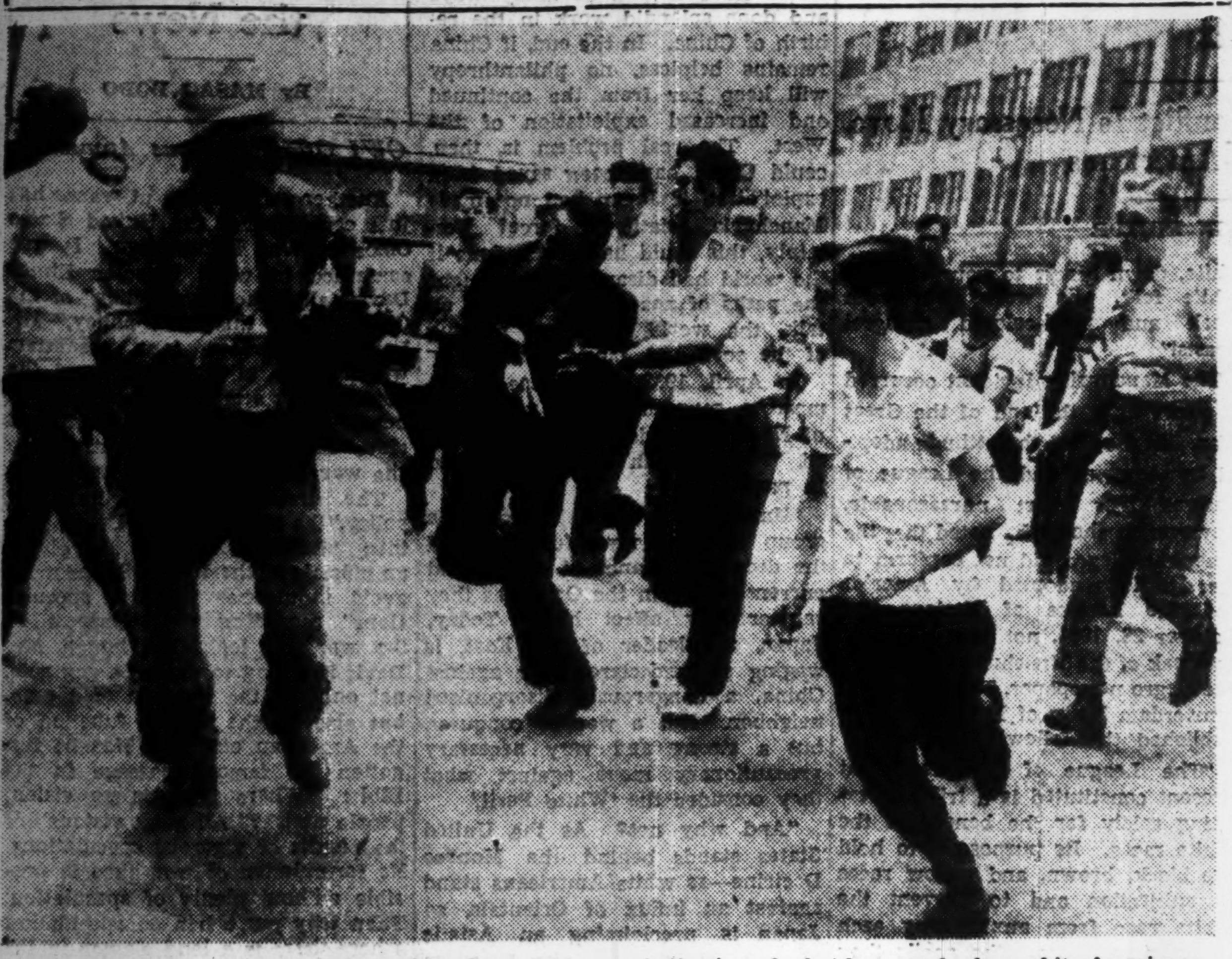
All of the numerous facts mentioned above definitely mark the advance of farming to the continent. Japan and Manchoukuo, in close cooperation, will endeavor to overcome all difficulties relative to the raising of funds, materials, and labor required for the execution of these gigantic new plans.

Farming in North Manchoukuo is far more difficult than in the South or Central areas, since it is so much colder there. However, thanks to the experiments conducted by different organizations for agricultural research, much valuable information has been gathered concerning farming in North Manchoukuo. Much of great value has been learned not only about the soil but also about the seeds and seedlings especially suitable for cold regions.

One earnest farmer in Pinkiang Province succeeded in producing 5,833 kilograms of unhulled rice from each hectare of his paddy-fields last year. Furthermore, the Agricultural Experimental Station of Heiho Province is realizing satisfactory results on farms situated on the banks of the Heilungkiang River.

Based on the comprehensive research conducted for four years by its North Manchuria Economic Research Institute at Harbin, the South Manchurian Railway Company is now engaged in the compilation of a report on the Question and Practice of Agriculture in Northern Regions, which, it is expected, will make a valuable scientific contribution to the development of the farming industry in North Manchoukuo.

Americans Maul and Murder Negroes in Race War



This Negro (center) has just been slugged by young white Americans in Detroit's race war last year. He is frantically trying to escape before they hit him again. This photograph of the bloodiest race riot in the United States since 1919 gives an indication of what happened when white Americans slugged, clubbed, gouged, stoned, kicked, stabbed and shot the Negroes. It is taken from a recent issue of Life Magazine.

U.S. MACHINATIONS IN S. AMERICA BARED

'Good Neighbor' Policy Neither Good Nor Neighborly, Says Senator Butler

The $6,000,000,000 being spent by the United States to further their "good neighbor" policy toward Latin America is neither good nor neighborly, writes Senator Hugh Butler, Republican from Nebraska, in an expose article published in the Reader's Digest for December, reports a Mainichi correspondent from Buenos Aires under date of January 24.

The Butler bombshell, stripping the Roosevelt Administration of its hypocrisy and showing that its so called good neighbor 'policy toward Latin America is merely another name for aggressive intrigue under which the nations of Central and South America are suffering untold miseries, has severely shocked the people of the United States.

The article, in substance, says: "I recently toured through 20 South American countries and what struck me most during this trip was that the policy of the United States toward them, backed by investments totalling $6,000,000,000, has been neither 'good' nor 'neighborly.'

"During the 1941 fiscal year the aggregate budget of the 20 countries of South America totalled $1,067,000,000, while investments of the United States there is in the last three years amount to $6,000,000,000, which means that the average yearly investments total $2,0000,000,000, or twice the expenditure from the treasuries of these countries. The money is being spent, among other things, for fisheries inspection in the seas off Panama as part of the pan-American program for the development of the Western Hemisphere. It is being wasted on such absurdities as book, official guides and legal studies on the Indians of South America. It is being squandered on the collection and study of Latin American music and editing and publication of biographies of Latin Amercan composers.

"Honduras has a population of only 1,100,000 but on account of its fine climate and rice soil it is capable of supporting five or ten times this number. Famine is unknown here. But in the name of unemployment relief the U.S. dollar is being poured into this country in accordance with the recovery plan.

"Salvador is being flooded with United States' funds for road constructon 'for the sake of bringing relief to the 2,000 unemployed.' In Cuba the United States purchased the entire sugar crop for 1942 and 1943 and the country in consequence is experiencing a sugar boom.

"Without incurring any obligation other than to U.S. taxpayers the authorities have already begun to build large scale hospitals in 30 places in Latin America. It is problematical how much sense of responsibility such actions are instilling upon the countries of Latin America. Our 'good neighbor' policy ought to be compared to the adventures of Don Quixote. We must stop acting like a rich uncle to the Latin American nations."

Human Sweat Found to Contain Vitamin C By Dr. Hotta Using Fujita's Colorimetry

After much painstaking effort, Dr. Kazuo Hotta, Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the Medical Department of Nagoya Imperial University, has finally succeeded in detecting Vitamin C in human perspiration by means of Fujita's colorimetry. Dr. Hotta started the study of human perspiration in collaboration with Dr. Yasushi Kuno, Professor in the Medical Department of the same University—Dr. Kuno by the physiological method and Dr. Hotta by the analytical method.

Up to the present, human perspiration has been regarded as a mixture of urea, grape-sugar, salt, lactic acid, and some nitrogenous ingredients.

The quantity of perspiration varies in accordance with the physical condition of the persons concerned. According to Dr. Hotta, in 100 grams of human perspiration, there are about 10 milligrams of Vitamin C. As an adult Japanese perspires about 1,000 grams a day during the hottest season, he loses about 100 milligrams of Vitamin C daily in summer.

For this reason operatives engaged in heavy work at different factories, and soldiers and others who are prosecuting responsible duties in the Southern Regions, need a good supply of fruit rich in Vitamin C.

TO PROMOTE MARTIAL ARTS

Continuing his strong advocation for the promotion of the Japanese martial arts, Representative Yasutaro Fujio from Saga Prefecture emphatically urged the renaming of the Meiji Shrine Outer Stadium and Sports Field the "Martial Art Training Field," during the sub-committee meeting of the Budget Committee Thursday. The present name, he declared, was a survival of the peacetime days of sport.

To this suggestion, Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi replied that measures for an improvement will be duly considered.

Bomb Hurts 4 in Bombay

Special

LISBON, January 26.—A bomb was thrown at the entrance of a large textile mill in Bombay today just when the morning shift was coming in, according to a dispatch received here. Four persons were injured. Because it was still dark the person who threw the bomb succeeded in escaping in the general confusion, the report added.

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FREEDOM FOR INDIA NOW WITHIN REACH

Indians in Kobe Support Japan's Cause in Observing Their Independence Day

Discerning the hand of God in the course of recent events in East Asia, B.B. Bhagat, President of the India Chamber of Commerce, bitterly attacking the tyrannical British rule in India, declared that Britain would be a fourth rate Power today if she had not helped herself unlawfully to India's riches, in his address made before the gathering at the Indian Social Society building at Isogami-dori, 4 chome, Kobe on January 26 on the occasion of Indian Independence Day. The function began at 3:30 p.m. under the auspices of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League and was attended, besides some 60 Indian residents, by a number of local Japanese authorities and members of the consular body.

On January 26, 1929, Pandit Javahar Lal Nehru, the then President of the Indian National Congress, during the session of the Lahore Congress, took very courageous action in hoisting the Indian national flag in defiance of the British authorities, thereby clearly demonstrating the firm determination of Indians to attain independence. During the 15 years that have passed since then, January 26 has been observed each year as the Indian Independence Day by all Indians.

The ceremony began with the hoisting of the Indian national flag. The singing of tht Indian national anthem in chorus was followed by worship toward the Imperial Palace and a one minute silence observed for Indian and Japanese martyrs. The Proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was then read by G. D. Vaswani, the Secretary of the local branch of the Indian Independence League. Then followed the address of S. Manghanmal, the Chairman, and speeches by several guests including Gido Kobayashi, a noted Kobe Buddhist priest, Mr. Iwata, Chief of the Hyogo Foreign Affairs Section, and Chen Moju, the Chinese Consul. B. B. Bhagat, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, spoke.

Tekchand Mehra thanked the guests for their attendance and support of the Indian Independence movement. Banzai for Indian Independence given at the call of Gido Kobayashi and Banzai for the Japanese Empire given at the call of Mr. Tharumal brought the function to an end at about 5 p.m.

In his speech, Mr. Bhagat vehemently attacked the repressive British rule in India and declared that Britain would only be a fourth-rate country if she had not battened on India's rich resources. He discerned the hand of God in the recent course of events in East Asia. Japan's cause would never fail, he declared, for she was fighting for the cause of justice. India is part of Greater East Asia and her people constitutes a large proportion of the billion inhabitants of this part of the world, and it was only natural that she should cooperate loyally with Japan in the fight for justice, he asserted.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Kobayashi referred to the confidence of Subhas Chandra Bose in the success of his cause. According to a certain Japanese staff officer who recently returned from the South, Mr. Kobayashi said, Subhas Chandra Bose's belief in his success is such that casual observers might regard it as too sanguine. Mr. Bose nevertheless has very good reason for his firm confidence and his leadership is all the more powerful and successful for his serene confidence. The eminent Indian leader has not the least doubt that once he succeeds in getting his troops into any part of India, he can easily bring the Indian army now under the British over to his side.

Mr. Iwata, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of Hyogo Prefecture, in his congratulatory speech, said that although he understood that the Independence Day had been observed by Indian patriots during the last fifteen years, he believed that in no other year did the Day inspire greater hopes in them than this year. For whereas in the past, the day of independence appeared rather remote, it was now brought practically within reach under Subhas Chandra Bose's able leadership. The speaker concluded by expressing the sincere hope that all the local Indian residents would sink all petty differences for their common good and work in the closest possible collaboration for the cause of independence. If perfect unity could not be attained by a few Indians, it would be impossible to expect perfect unity among the Indian people generally, he said.

Liberia Declares War

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—The Republic of Liberia in west Africa officially declared war on Japan and Germany yesterday, it is reported here.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1944

The Price of Folly

Right on the heels of the reports that the people of Southern Italy and Sicily have been put on a "starvation diet" by the anti-Axis Military Government in the Occupied Territories comes another dispatch from Algiers which reveals again the cold, callous disregard of the United States for even the minimum welfare of the peoples living in the territories occupied by her forces.

This report discloses that an alarming state of destitution is sweeping over the French territories in Northern Africa with the acute shortage and up-swirling prices of foodstuffs and primary necessities resulting from the virtual confiscation of these goods by the United States army for its own needs. The situation has become so acute that open resentment is now being shown by the French inhabitants of this region toward the American forces, the spirit of hospitality with which they seemingly greeted the doughboys a year ago being replaced by a sullen antipathy for the truculent brashness of the invasion army.

What a mocking commentary this is on the professed humanitarianism of the United States! This self-designated savior of the world who avowedly would assume leadership in the projected United Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the social and economic welfare of the post-war world is fomenting economic chaos in Northern Africa, despoiling its people of their rightful properties, their food and their shelter and throwing them into the clutches of agonizing starvation. This is the extent of America's gratitude for the supporters of Admiral Darlan who treacherously walked over to the side of the anti-Axis and opened the doors of the French territories in Northern Africa to the United States invasion forces two years ago.

This outrageous treatment of the peoples in the occupied territories which belies all the unctuous solicitations the American Government professes for the commonweal of humanity has come, however, as a timely reminder to those peoples of the world who, in the future, may be enticed to compromise their freedom and their neutrality by tempting, honey-dipped American proffers of plenty. There will, of course, be other promises by the United States, promises to which Admiral Darlan and Marshal Badoglio succumbed with such fatuous ignominy. And these promises will be carried out, too, in the way the supporters of the dissident French and renegade Badoglio did not anticipate—misery, famine and destruction—the inevitable price of compromise with the unscrupulous enemy.

North China's Role in the War

The fact is patent that the rich resources of the Southern Regions acquired by the Imperial Forces as the result of their brilliant victories are playing a very important part in the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that no less solid and valuable is the contribution being made by North China toward the same end.

The importance of North China as a base of supply for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia has increased since the entry of the National Government into the war on January 9 of last year, and the subsequent conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance has lent greater weight to the part which North China has to play, in close collaboration with Central and South China, in augmenting the fighting strength. Coal, iron, cotton and salt, which are among the more important resources in which North China is rich, are now being mobilized thoroughly for the successful prosecution of the war. North China is particularly rich in coal, whose supply it is said is inexhaustible. Due to the great energy put into the work of restoring this coal mining business, the production of coal was soon restored to the figure recorded previous to the outbreak of the China Affair, and there has since been an increased output of several million tons each year. The coal mines in North China are blessed with many favorable factors. They have thick beds, lie close to the surface and are comparatively free from the risk of the generation of gas or the spouting of water within the pits. Moreover, it is said that only one-third of the materials required for the exploitation of Japanese coal mines suffice for the development of North China collieries.

Concerning iron, the total iron deposits in North China are estimated roughly at 300,000,000 tons, and the iron ores produced there are of good quality. The richest iron mine is that at Lungyen in Mengchiang, and then come in order those at Chinlingchen in Shantung and at Likwoyi in Kiangsu. In Shansi province also, iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field. In December, 1942, the North China Iron Manufacturing Company was established with a capital of ¥100,000,000. Undertaking the management of the Shihchingshan Iron Works under the Army's mandate, this Company has been constructing many blast-furnaces, big and small, in many places to meet the State requirements, the work at the first stage of its program being well-nigh completed. It is fully expected that, with a marked increase in the capacity of transportation, the iron manufacturing work in North China will witness a remarkable development.

The role assigned to North China as a big supply base for the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia is really very important, and the need is growing more pressing for the increased production in that region of iron, aluminium and other important war materials.

For North China to fulfil its mission successfully, it must be assured of an unfailing supply of food which is essential to secure labor power in adequate quantities, and Central China is in a position to play the important part of assuring North China of this supply of food. Indeed, close collaboration between North and Central China is of imperative necessity for the attainment of the common object of increasing the fighting strength. Central China must supply food and other necessaries of life to North China so as to enable it to develop its important resources, while North China must supply to Central China raw materials—coal in particular—which the latter requires for the revival of industry. Happily, it is to be noted that the interchange of materials in this sense is going on very smoothly between North and Central China. In order to ensure an even more smooth interchange, redoubled efforts are being put forth to improve the machinery for trading and to adjust the prices in North and Central China.

The counter-offensive operations which are being launched recklessly by the United States in the Southern Pacific at the sacrifice of heavy losses betray the strong sense of uneasiness which the enemy feels over Japan's establishment of her war economy more and more firmly as the war progresses. The view dominant in America and Britain prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was that a protracted war would exhaust Japan economically so that she would be compelled to sue for peace. Their expectations have been completely falsified by events. Japan has succeeded in establishing an efficient structure for the interchange of materials within Greater East Asia, and she is actually scoring as brilliant achievements in the field of war economy as in that of armed contests. In this way, the fact is being demonstrated more and more eloquently that the longer the war lasts, the more consolidated Japan's position will become.

A Year Ago Today

January 29, 1943

The Colombian Senate has approved the bill reviving diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The negotiations for the revival of diplomatic relations between Colombia and the Soviet Union took place at Washington between Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov and the Colombian Minister there.

* * *

New York, former center of business life of the United States, is now thrown into gloom with mounting unemployment figures owing to the bogging down of peacetime industries which are suffering from the wartime production program, control on the consumption of consumer goods and shortage of raw materials. Sullen boredom and pessimism are now enveloping the entire city with no prospect of revival.

* * *

Since the beginning of winter the British and American authorities in West Asia have experienced a shortage of labor for the continued construction of a long road from Baghdad to Teheran. Many workers left for home without permission after toiling through the summer.

* * *

The United States Government has sold 200 old airplanes to the Brazilian Government. The Brazilian press comments that this will stir the interest of the Brazilian citizens in aviation but it is reported that the planes in question are nothing but dilapidated training ships.

How the Negroes Look Upon Asia

They Realize East Asiatic Conflict Is Necessary Move Against Anglo-Americans

BY OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

[Editor's Note: This is the second of three articles on the Negro Problem. The third and final one will deal with the question of the U.S. Negroes and the War.]

In order to understand the views of the Negro intellectuals as regards the world of the white man, let us glean through some of their writings after the Great War. W. E. B. Du Bois in his "Dark Water" says:

"This theory of human culture and its aims has worked itself through warp and woof of our daily thought with a thoroughness that few realize. Everything great, good, efficient, fair, and honorable is 'white'; everything mean, bad, blundering, cheating, and dishonorable is 'yellow'; a bad taste is 'brown'; and the devil is 'black.' The changes of this theme are continually rung in picture, and story, in newspaper headline and moving-picture, in sermon and school book, until, of course, the King can do no wrong,—a White Man is always right and a Black Man has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

"There must come the necessary despisings and hatreds of these savage halfmen, this unclean canaille of the world—these dogs of men. All through the world this gospel is preaching. It has its literature, it has its priests, it has its secret propaganda and above all—it pays!

"Ever have men striven to conceive of their victims as different from the victors, endlessly different, in soul and blood, strength and cunning, race and lineage. It has been left, however, to Europe and to modern days to discover the eternal world-wide mark of meanness,—color!

Is Silent Revolution

"Such is the silent revolution that has gripped modern European culture in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Its zenith came in Boxer times: White supremacy was all but world-wide, Africa was dead, India conquered, Japan isolated, and China prostrate. white America whetted her sword for mongrel Mexico and South America, lynching her own Negroes the while. Temporary halt in this program was made by little Japan and the white world immediately sensed the peril of such 'yellow' presumption! What sort of a world would this be if yellow men must be treated 'white'? Immediately the eventual overthrow of Japan became a subject of deep thought and intrigue, from St. Petersburg to San Francisco, from the Key of Heaven to the Little Brother of the Poor."

In tracing the underlying causes for the War, the same author prophesied the coming of World War II. He wrote:

"Let me say this again and emphasize it and leave no room for mistaken meaning: The World War was primarily the jealous and avaricious struggle for the largest share in exploiting darker races. As such it is and must be but the prelude to the armed and indignant protest of these despised and raped peoples. Today Japan is hammering on the door of justice, China is rising her half-manacled hands to knock next, India is writhing for the freedom to knock, Egypt is sullenly muttering, the Negroes of South and West Africa, of the West Indies, and of the United States are just awakening to their shameful slavery. Is, then, this war the end of wars? Can it be the end, so long as sits enthroned, even in the souls of those who cry peace, the despising and robbing of darker peoples? If Europe hugs this delusion, then this is not the end of world war,—it is but the beginning!

"What, then, is this dark world thinking? It is thinking that as wild and awful as this shameful war was, it is nothing to compare freedom with that fighting for freedom which black and brown and yellow men must and will make unless their oppression and humiliation and insult at the hands of the White World cease. The Dark World is going to submit to its present treatment just as long as it must and not one moment longer."

No Nation Less Fitted

Debois in speaking of America's part in the Great War says:—"It is curious to see America, the United States, looking on herself, first, as a sort of natural peace-maker, then as a moral protagonist in this terrible time. No nation is less fitted for this role. For two or more centuries America has marched proudly in the van of human hatred,—making bonfires of human flesh and laughing at them hideously, and making the insulting of millions more than a matter of dislike,—rather a great religion, a world war cry: 'Up white, down black; to your tents, O white folk, and world war with black and parti-colored mongrel beasts!'"

The Manchurian Incident occurred 13 years after the end of the Great War. At the time the attitude adopted by America and the League of Nations was most unreasonable. However, it should be noted that the American Negro did not conform to the decisions adopted by America and the League of Nations. On October 28, 1931, not long after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the Negro newspaper, The New York Amsterdam News of New York City published the following editorial:

"The League of Nations as at present constituted is a tribunal existing solely for the benefit of the white races. Its purpose is to hold the black, brown, and yellow races in subjection and to prevent the white race from annihilating each other in wars over the spoils they derive from the exploitation of these subjected races. The unanimous action the League took last week against Japan furnished an example of what the darker races may expect from it; jealous of Japan's growing influence in the East as a world power, the League of Nations and the United States are hypocritically posing as the friends of China in the Manchurian controversy, when the truth of the matter is that they want to keep the Japanese out so that they themselves can get into plunder.

"The nations represented at the council, and least of all the United States, who is not even a member, have no humanitarian solicitude for the welfare of the Chinese people. Japan knows this: China apparently does not. The League of Nations wants to keep them divided, for it will be a sad day for the Western World's power in the East when Japan and China get together, and a still sadder day when all of the non-white races of the earth get together in or out of the present League of Nations."

Cry Was Raised

With the extension of the Manchurian Incident into the Shanghai Incident of 1932, the American Negro raised a cry. William Pickens, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and a Negro United Press correspondent as well, wrote before the Incident had died down that the white man's superiority had been torn down in the plains of Manchuria and its corpse was being buried in the city of Shanghai. How much the Shanghai Incident affected the Negro Leaders can be seen by quoting an editorial of a representative Negro magazine.

Opportunity, the organ of the National Urban League, which is edited by Elmer A. Carter, in its editorial of March, 1932 issue said in part:

"If one should seek the reason why the so-called Christian nations of the world stand against but helpless in the presence of the conflict in the Far East (none the less horrible because it is not yet war), he will find it in the archives of their history. There is ample precedent for the action of Japan in Manchuria and Shanghai. Can they condemn Japan, who divided Africa and proceeded to systematically brutalize and exploit its helpless native population? Can she censure Japan, who violated the sovereignty of Haiti and stabilized the government by extermination of three thousand peasants with seaplanes and machine guns? Must Japan withdraw from Manchuria? Must England withdraw from India and Africa, Belgium from Congo, France from Senegal, America from Haiti and Nicaragua? Japan has learned her lesson well. She has taken a leaf from the book of Christian civilization. And even if the moral conscience of the civilized world should unite in hypocritical condemnation of her ruthless disregard of solemn treaties and international agreements, she can still pursue her course without trepidation."

The Crisis, organ of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, carried an article by Du Bois entitled "Japan and China" in the March, 1932 issue. In part it said:

Must Not Misinterpret War

"We must not misinterpret the war in the East and be misled by the deliberate American propaganda. Japan is seeking to seize and dismember parts of China nearest to her before European nations can stop her as they have in the past. Her excuse is that China is helpless through civil war. China is seeking desperately to reorganize an ancient people into a modern republic, and she is obsessed by the idea that Europe and America are willing and eager to help her. Japan knows better. Japan knows that what Europe and America want principally in China is the chance to make money, and that this is true despite the fact that missionaries and philanthropists from the white world have helped in many ways and done splendid work in the rebirth of China. In the end, if China remains helpless, no philanthropy will keep her from the continued and increased exploitation of the West. The real problem is, then, could China have been saved from exploitation if Japan had not made Manchuria Asiatic by force? Certainly, this could have been done if the world had disarmed and sought the paths of peace. But despite all talk, the world has done nothing of the sort, and Japan knows it."

In April, 1933, The Voice of Tomorrow, magazine by a young set of Negroes, carried an article entitled, "Negro Youth Speaks." It said in part:

"Unfortunately, the Negro as a group has not as yet fully realized the deep significance of recent and current events in the Orient as they can or may affect him. Today, Japan, the leader of the East, is waging an undeclared war against China, a dangerously disorganized neighbor. Not a war of conquest, but a strong and very necessary precautionary move against what they consider the 'White Peril.'

"And why not? As the United States stands behind the Monroe Doctrine—as white Americans stand against an influx of Orientals, so Japan is proclaiming an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine—so the Japanese distrust the scheming growth of greatly Western capital.

"Japan whipping China into line; the swift, sure growth of Japanese world leadership; are the handwriting on the wall to the advocates of 'White Supremacy.'

Historic Milestone Passed

A definite and historic milestone had been passed with the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents and the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations, in March, 1933. At the time, William J. Jones, editor of The Afro-American, one of the five big Negro newspapers published in Baltimore, Maryland, wrote that Japan has resorted to force against the racial inequality upheld by the white man, and that this action, even more than the Ethiopian Incident, has incited the American Negro to a dangerous degree.

On April 12, 1933, the Associated Negro Press dispatched an article by William Pickens. In part he said:

"The Japanese do not want war, any more than other sane people want war, but they will desperately risk all they possess against any effort to subdue them as a race or degrade them as a nation. We have been keenly and approvingly aware of this ever since Admiral Togo destroyed the Russians in the Japan Sea when they struck at the life and honor of Japan about 30 years ago . . That Japanese victory will stand in world history as the official date of overthrow of the system that graded the worth of man inversely to the amount of their skin pigment."

Of his first impression of Japan, Dr. Du Bois, visiting the country just seven months prior to the Sino-Japanese Incident, in December of 1936, wrote:

"For the first time in my life I stood in a land which white people did not control directly or indirectly. The Japanese run Japan, and that even English and Americans recognize and act accordingly. There is here none of the English overbearance or American impudence one sees daily in China, India, Africa and the West Indies, not to mention the United States. No, sir! Japan rules here without a by-your-leave or prayer."

The chapter devoted to "Japan's Accomplishment" is included among the several articles which Du Bois contributed to the Pittsburgh Courier on his impressions of Japan. Very few Negro intellectuals have not read the articles on his two weeks visit to Japan, the extracts of which are all the more interesting for us to recall after six years of the China Affair:—

Was Colossal Task

"The accomplishment of Japan has been to realize the meaning of European aggression on the darker peoples, to discover the secret of the white man's power, and then without revolutionary violence to change her whole civilization and attitude toward the world, so as to emerge in the Twentieth Century the equal in education, technique, health, industry and art of any nation on earth. It was a colossal task. It called for sacrifice of the noblest sort. It called for genius. It called for team work. All this involved cost. It cost freedom and meant severe discipline. It meant severe repression. It meant force. But it was accomplished, and Japan is proud.

"But in her very pride and accomplishment lies danger. The Europe which she copied was no perfect land. The technique of industry which Japan mastered, the capitalistic regime which she adopted so successfully, has, as all thinking men see today, threatening, if not fatal tendencies; and now with a herculean task just behind her, Japan is called again to lead world revolution, and lead it with the minimum of violence and upheaval. In the Nineteenth century Japan saved the world from slavery to Europe. In the Twentieth century she is called to save the world from slavery to capital.

"Where then, in spite of cruel misunderstanding and frustration, in spite of the role of wealth and industry for private profit in spite of the dominant military spirit, no worse but just as bad as in America—where else in the modern world is there a people so intelligent, so disciplined, so clean and punctual, so instinctively conscious of human good and ill, as the Japanese? And where can the world better look for leadership eventually toward industry based on well-being and not on private profit, and to a democracy which includes the masses of people and is conducted for their benefit?"

News Behind the News

By MASAO DODO

OWI Offers Dubious Atonement

Another very strange utterance has just come from the United States Office of War Information. It was contained in what Director Elmer Davis called the "new policy" of the OWI. Under this "new policy," Mr. Davis enumerated four essentials which form altogether one of the most curious sets of instruction given out by the United States Government since America's formal entry into the war a little over two years ago.

The first essential of the "new policy," as stated by Mr. Davis, was this: "Both the military and civilian officials of the United States must avoid indulgence in their speculations" regarding the prospects of the war." It looks as though Mr. Davis is trying to put on a gag rule, not only on the freedom of speech, but also on the mental function of the American officials. Has he forgotten the famous passage in the Bible: "Where there is no vision, people perish?" All great visions are the results of vigorous speculations. No formulation of war aims is possible without plenty of speculation. Then why put a ban on speculation where there is a loud clamor in the United States for a more definite and clearer statement of America's war aims? Is it because there has been too much irresponsible speculation going on among the officials in the past? Is it because the American Government is afraid of disclosing the confusion among its officials about the prospects of the war? Or is it because President Roosevelt wants to monopolize that speculation? Whatever may be the reason, it looks very queer that such an instruction should be given out in an election year when, as a matter of principle as well as of wisdom, vigorous political speculation should be given full rein among the government officials as well as among the general public.

Officials Careless

Number Two of the four essentials was this: "A great care must be exercised in the discussion of post-war economic development." That's another way of saying that America's spokesmen, both official and unofficial, have been very careless in their discussion of post-war economic developments. Anyway you look at it, this new instruction takes back all the loud and voluminous American ballyhoo about post-war economic developments—from the Atlantic Charter down to the latest pronouncements of President Roosevelt. His Congressional message of two weeks ago was a sample of this type of America's official ballyhoo. It reminds me of a very revealing article that appeared in the November 7th issue of the New York Times Sunday Magazine. While discussing many grossly mistaken American notions of China, the writer of that article declared: "We ourselves (meaning Americans) discount our speeches before the echoes die." For an American to make this kind of a confession is, indeed, honesty of a sort. And to that extent, the writer of the article merits commendation. Also, in the same way, Mr. Elmer Davis should be commended for his unwitting admission of the slap-dash irresponsibility of American spokesmen when they talk about post-war economic developments.

The third essential of the OWI "new policy" is this: "The Government officials must avoid any discussion of activities for which they are not responsible." That's a nice way for mutual protection among the government agencies—that is, among those who are a bit shy about their work and accounts. The scheme of mutual protection will work out smoothly if all the agencies are equally shy about their activities. But such an equilibrium is not humanly possible. Some Government agency is bound to be given more to bungling and inefficiency, if no malicious corruption than others. The function of a government depends on co-ordination among all its agencies. Mutual criticism among different units is usually a good service to that government. If I remember correctly there is an old saying "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Then why put a ban on mutual criticism? If I drag in the fact that this happens to be an election year in the United States and link that fact that thsi particular item in the OWI "new policy" it may sound too much like rubbing it in. But how otherwise can I interpret it? I suppose Mr. Elmer Davis would defend his new instruction on the ground of sportsmanship. But if that's the kind of sportsmanship the Office of War Information bases its instruction on, the moral integrity of the American Government must necessarily go down several rungs in the ladder of my grading.

What Is the Meaning?

The fourth essential of the OWI "new policy" calls for "full and accurate explanation of public policies and all public expressions regarding war production shifts." Now, what on earth could this mean? Does it mean that, all official explanation of America's public policy, up until now, have been inaccurate? Does it mean that, up to the present, all public expressions regarding war production shifts have been erroneous and misleading? Or has the new instruction something more positive? It looks to me that the new instruction means all of those and perhaps more.

The charge of inaccuracy and double talk has been the standard accusation even by the American people themselves against the kind of information which the United States has been sending out through the OWI mill. But in this particular case, the new instruction specifically names war producton shifts. This is really something new. My immediate question is: What shifts?

Is the shift going to be from the peace-time industries to war production? Or is it going to be the other way round? President Roosevelt's proposal of a National Service Law is, of course, definitely intended for a shift on a gigantic scale from peace-time to war-time production. But, obviously, the proposal has already been shelved by Congress. There has been no report for some time about any new war production plant being opened anywhere in the United States.

On the contrary, there have been frequent announcements about the closing down or temporary suspension of war production factories. Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes announced some three weeks ago the lifting of certain restrictions on the use of critical materials in the crude oil production and natural petrol operations ostensibly to encourage oil industry's efforts toward increasing the nation's petroleum supply. The Wall Street Journal was recently quoted as saying that this year the purchasing agents of big Detroit automobile manufacturers will start placing orders for private car parts and that other industries are building up new production lines for peace-time consumer goods and also that railroad equipment manufacturers who have spent three years making tanks and guns are expected to swing back to the production of rolling stock during 1944. An English newspaper, the Daily Express, was more pointed in its Washington report recently when it characterized the situation on America's home front by saying: "The United States Government is planning more tough talks and at the same time more civilian goods production."

Tough Talks Aplenty

Is this what Mr. Elmer Davis means when he talks about war production shifts? Apparently it is. There will be plenty of "tough talks" coming from the lips of President Roosevelt and his high lieutenants. But, it looks as though the United States Government will have its hands fully occupied in the political black markets dealing out dish after dish of lucrative inducements to private interests or dangling the dishes before them toward November—the all important month of general election. This is really a delicate transaction. Once an expose is made of this political black market, the entire scheme will be in a terrible fix. Mr. Roosevelt will never tolerate any bungling by minor officials in this shady business. That's where Mr. Elmer Davis got his order to promulgate the new OWI instruction.

And so, all in all, the "new policy" of the United States Office of war Information is directly in line with Mr. Roosevelt's plan of political campaign. As far as the "new policy" admits the sins of its old policy, Mr. Elmer Davis' promulgation should be taken by the American people as a refreshing turn of events. An atonement should be better than no atonement. But it so happens that the motive of that atonement is extremely opportunistic and makes the atonement extremely dubious in moral character. The "new policy" contains an indirect repentance of America's official dishonesty of the past. But by the way things look to me, the "new policy" is not going to be a policy of honesty. More likely, it is going to be a policy of new dishonesty. The policy will carry a new set of goods to sell to the public. But the goods will carry the labels which are as dishonest as the old ones.

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

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Press Comments

Saturday, January 29
YOMIURI-HOCHI — Spreading Ravages of War
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Domestic Turmoil in U.S.

Spreading Ravages of War

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the war situation growing tenser than ever, the Anglo-American pressure and interference in the affairs of the neutral countries have markedly intensified. Their attitude toward the neutral nations has become more and more high-handed and impetuous and their method more and more unscrupulous and crafty.

One of the most painful examples of their base policy is the case of Argentina, but hers is only one in many. Practically all the neutral countries have experienced more or less persecution and pressure at the hands of the United States or Britain.

We know that Argentina has striven to the utmost to maintain her neutrality and independent foreign policy amid so many nations that have been reduced to Washington's vassals. Argentina adopted a policy of strict neutrality quite naturally out of her international position and environment and not in the least due to any pressure from the outside. On the other hand, as a South American country, she has always been an object of exploitation and coercion at the hands of the United States. Her national policy, therefore, has always been incompatible with the imperialism of the United States.

American imperialism, not content with compelling the Latin American nations to abandon their neutrality, thinks nothing of interfering in the domestic affairs of these countries. The intervention being practised by the United States against Bolivia is a pronounced instance of this. Displeased with the fact that the existing regime in Bolivia is nationalistic in trend, the United States is mobilizing all the other Latin American nations to exert ruthless pressure upon her. The imperialists at Washington are planning to profit from the war by reducing all the Americas to perfect colonies of the United States.

Together with Britain, the United States is also oppressing the neutral nations on the Mediterranean. Portugal has already succumbed and has offered the Azores as a military base. Not content with this the American press is now demanding Portugal to allow the Americans to build military bases in Portuguese Africa. With regard to Spain, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is demanding the disbandment of the Spanish volunteers, while Washington and London are mobilizing all their vehicles of information and opinion to carry on a systematic propaganda warfare against the Franco regime. To Turkey they are supplying munitions and other materials and sending technicians to build military bases in an endeavor to drag her into the war. They are agitating to bring about the rise of the pro-British faction to power so that they may interfere in her domestic affairs with impunity. In this way, the Anglo-American warmongers are exerting themselves to the utmost to frustrate the efforts of the neutral nations to keep out of the war.

That the United States and Britain should have strengthened their policy of oppression and interference against neutral countries clearly shows the impatient frenzy to which they have been reduced by the recent course of the war. Neither on the Eastern nor on the Western Front have they been able to obtain the anticipated results and even the possibility of the Second Front, of which there has been so much talk, is now doubted. In political bargaining, they are being compelled to yield before Soviet superiority. They are being made to acquiesce in every demand of the Soviet Union. Consequently, they have been confronted with the necessity of recouping their lost advantages by fair means or foul.

Their last resort has been the policy of interference in the affairs of Latin America and the Mediterranean nations. By this means they wish to create the illusion that they hold the political leadership in the Americas and Europe. But the day of reckoning is certainly coming even if slowly. This policy of theirs is bound to recoil upon themselves in shapes wholly unexpected. For their aims and acts in this war are wholly incompatible with the peace of the world and civilization of mankind and it is growing clearer with time that they are now doing their worst to spread the ravages of war.

Domestic Turmoil in U.S.

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States Government leaders have recently come to indicate undisguised impatience to terminate the war as quickly as possible and this is reflected in the frenzied counter-offen-

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

VICTORY AT ALL COST is the slogan of Japan, now engaged in the life-or-death struggle against Anglo-American imperialism, and the Lower House Budget Committee gave ample evidence of its support to this Government aim when it unanimously approved the ¥58,000,000,000 budget for the 1944-45 fiscal year at its session yesterday. Shown above are the Committee members expressing their hearty approval by a standing vote.

WELFARE FUND DUE WORKERS IN E. ASIA

Will Be Used to Assist Families of Japanese Engaged in South

The House of Representatives will take up early next month a resolution the realization of which would make a direct and very important contribution toward the welfare of the families of those who devote themselves to works in Greater East Asia.

The resolution will stress that there is a need of creating a fund for the benefit of the families of Japanese who, out in the Southern regions, are working hard in face of great difficulties.

As soon as the resolution is passed by the House, it will be forwarded to the Government with a request that it will speedily see to it that the object of the measure is realized.

The fund will be raised by the Government and organizations and individuals interested in the advancement of the welfare of those employed in the southern regions.

The idea of establishing the fund suggested itself to the Central Society of Japanese Nationals Overseas. A committee headed by Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, including such prominent men as Mannosuke Yamaoka, Giichi Masuda, Saburo Nango, Aiichiro Fujiyama, and Lieutenant-General Akira Nara as Vice-Chairmen, was set up to work out details of the plan for the fund.

The plan as outlined by the committee will use the fund for the improvement of the conditions of the families of those who are employed in the southern regions and in the education of the children of these Japanese.

The fund will be administered by a special corporation which be as powerful as the Society for the Relief of Soldiers, the Society for the Relief of Drafted Persons, and the Nippon Seamen's Relief Association.

Reich Counter-Drive Seen Under Way by Stimson

Special

LISBON, January 27.—A Washington dispatch quoted Secretary of War Henry Stimson as stating at a press conference that the German command in Italy apparently is concentrating its forces for a new counter-attack against the anti-Axis beach-head in the Nettuno area and that a heavy battle appears in prospect.

At the same press conference, Stimson announced that one-third of the United States army of approximately 7,500,000 was overseas at the end of 1943 and that about two-thirds of it will be overseas by the end of this year according to the present plans.

U.S. Officer's Wife Gets Job

Special

LISBON, January 28.—Mrs. Kathryn Frances Mullinix, wife of Rear-Admiral Mullinix, who was commander of the U.S. aircraft carrier, Liscombe Bay, which was sunk by the Japanese Navy, was appointed a special policewoman to combat juvenile delinquency, according to a report from Stockton, California.

Coal Shortage in N.Y. Compels Closing Down Of 800 Public Schools

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—New York City is seriously suffering from shortage of coal for heating purposes, and more than 800 public schools in the city have been closed, according to New York reports. The supply of coal to general households has also been almost entirely suspended, and only those with sick persons are being given a special supply with the presentation of a doctor's certificate.

GERMANS HERE TO FETE PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY

Event Taking Place At Sangyo Kaikan Tomorrow

German residents of Tokyo and Yokohama will hold celebrations tomorrow to fete the 11th anniversary of the assumption of political power by the National Socialist Party.

The event will be held at the Sangyo Kaikan, now renamed Chuo Sangyo Kaikan, at Yurakucho next to the Mainichi Shimbun, from 10 a.m. given under the sponsorship of the Tokyo-Yokohama branches of the Foreign Department of the National Socialist Party.

The program scheduled is as follows:

Entrance of the National Socialist Party's flag; rendition of musical compositions of Bach and Handel; address by Reinhold Schulze, Counsellor of the German Embassy and leader of the Hitler Jugend; and the renewal of pledge of allegiance to Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Music will be furnished by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Helmuth Fellmer.

CASEY ARRIVES IN BENGAL TO TAKE GOVERNOR'S POST

Domei

RANGOON, January 29.—Richard Casey, who was newly appointed Governor of Bengal, arrived at Calcutta recently. His arrival, however, was an occasion for the Indian public to hold demonstrations and mass meetings in protest against his appointment.

At Calcutta several thousand people took part in a demonstration march, carrying banners with the inscription "Go Away Casey", and as Government authorities tried to suppress the march there developed many conflicts and many people were arrested.

Casey invited those connected with propaganda organs soon after his arrival, and discussed Indian problems. He is taking a very cautious attitude and said that he could not say anything until he had studied the conditions in the province.

Ex-Tokyo Deputy Mayor Dies

Sukeyuki Hashimoto, who was second Deputy Mayor of Tokyo under the late Mayor Keikichi Tanomogi, passed away on Thursday at the age of 55 due to ulcer of the stomach. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on January 31.

REPUBLICANS SCORE VOTES FOR SOLDIERS

Oregon Senator Sees Bill Intended to Push Election of Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Heated verbal clashes concerning the soldiers' vote bill dominated the scene in the Senate today as it entered its fourth day of discussion with the opposition party composed of largely Republicans presenting an exceptionally strong attack upon the governmental bill, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The atmosphere in the Senate chamber became keenly tense when the Republican Senator of Oregon, Rufus C. Holman, hurled vicious charges against President Roosevelt as endorsing the soldier's vote bill as a deceptive tool to promote his "own selfish interests." He added, "If the bill is passed in the form stipulated by the Government, the fourth term ambition of the President will be greatly benefited. It is the President, who is forgetting his country to derive his own selfish ambition."

Democratic Senator Abe Murdoch of Utah, one of Roosevelt's supporters, censured the oppositionist Republican's statement as being ruled by the "fear that the passage of the bill will greatly strengthen Roosevelt's chances in the coming election."

Solon Backs War Ballot

Special

LISBON, January 28.—Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, Republican from Michigan, declared today that he would support the administration bill for a federal war ballot, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Splitting the Republican opposition to the Roosevelt-backed bill, he

(Continued on Col. 8 Page 2)

C.I.O. to Attend Labor Meet

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The Congress of Industrial Organization announced today that it will participate in the Anti-Axis Labor Union Convention to be opened in London in June, and Chairman Philipp Murray and 11 other delegates will attend the meeting, according to New York reports.

The American Federation of Labor, however, has declared that it would not take part in the Convention because Soviet labor representatives are attending it.

REBUFF BY MOSCOW MAY CHANGE STANDS OF AMERICA, BRITAIN

Change in Diplomatic Policies Imminent Due To Polish Controversy

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—A change in the diplomatic policies of the United States and Britain toward the Soviet Union was considered as imminent in political circles here with the blunt refusal of the Soviets to the offer of good offices made by the United States.

These circles stated that Moscow's rejection of American mediation of the Soviet-Polish dispute seemed to put the last period to the issue which has been the source of so many conflicts between the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans.

These sources stated that it has now become evident that the Soviet Union does not recognize the necessity of negotiating with the United States and Britain about the future frontier and status of her neighboring small States and that she will manage such problems herself.

The Dag Posten declared that the Soviet Union, through her new action, intends to break down the Anglo-American prestige among the small nations of Europe, prestige which can only be kept through the establishment of the second front.

The Swedish Communist organ, Nydag, writes that as long as Moscow does not recognize the exiled Polish Government at London, this refusal of the American offer is only natural.

Kerr Hurries to Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—British Ambassador to Moscow Sir Archibald Clark Kerr hurriedly left London for Moscow carrying a personal letter from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the Soviet Government on the Soviet-Polish controversy, it has been reported.

As the American offer of mediation was rejected by the Soviet Government, the matter has come to a deadlock and is causing an uneasy undercurrent in the anti-Axis camp.

The Soviet-Polish frontier question recently came to the fore with the announcement of the refugee Polish Government on January 5 to which the Soviet Government proposed, through the Tass News Agency, solution with the Curzon Line as the basis for settlement. To this the refugee Polish Government again issued a statement on January 14 and the Tass News Agency reaffirmed the Soviet stand on January 17.

However, since the return of Prime Minister Churchill to London, all nations concerned refrained from making any further statement in view of the delicate situation and the British and American Governments secretly negotiated through their respective diplomatic organs.

Eden Sees Gusev

When British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred with Soviet Ambassador to London Fedor Gusev on the afternoon of January 14, it was believed that Eden notified the willingness of the refugee Polish Government to negotiate on the basis of the Curzon Line. But as the Soviet Government refused to negotiate with the refugee Polish regime and furthermore rejected the proposal of the United States for mediation, it is now thought

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

Tokyo Budget Approved

The Tokyo Metropolis Budget meeting which was opened at 4:37 p.m. Friday afternoon, approved the general and special budget bills for the next fiscal year, amounting in all to ¥804,259,000. The meeting closed at 9:43 p.m.

Japanese Calm Amid Excited Activity Prior to Argentine Break With Axis

The calm and composed attitude of the Japanese officials at Buenos Aires and the excited activities of the Argentine Government prior to the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany are revealed by Saburo Suzuki, the Mainichi's special correspondent, in his last dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Mr. Suzuki's dispatch follows:

"The Argentine Government held an emergency Cabinet meeting at the Foreign Office a little before 1 a.m. on January 26, while the leaders of the armed forces met in conference at the Labor Office. Moreover, President General Pedro Ramirez called an important meeting at his official residence.

"At 10 a.m. the siren on top of the building owned by the newspaper, La Prensa, was sounded, announcing the formal severance of diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany.

"When I visited the Japanese Embassy, the members of the staff were calmly engaged in clearing up all the business on hand. Before leaving the building I bade farewell to Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii and his staff."

WAR BULLETINS

Borgen Bay Base Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 29.—Imperial Naval Air Units furiously attacked the enemy ground positions in the area of Borgen Bay, New Britain Island, early on the morning of January 27 scoring numerous direct hits on their objectives.

On the other hand, discovering an enemy convoy and vessels cruising in the same area early on the morning of January 27, the Naval Wild Eagles, attacked them, scoring numerous direct hits. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Enemy Ships Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 29.—Discovering a group of enemy torpedo boats, tugboats and large-sized vessels, in the waters off Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, early on the morning of January 27, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force attacked them and damaged one tugboat. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Nauru Raiders Repelled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 29.—A formation of six enemy B-25 bomber planes attempted to attack the Japanese positions on Nauru Island early on the morning of January 28. All the enemy raiders were driven back by Our Garrison Forces which immediately met them with intense anti-aircraft gunfire. No damage was done to our side.

AMERICA SUSPENDS OIL SALES TO SPAIN

British Also Exerting Heavier Pressure; Not Pleased by Neutrality

Special

LISBON, January 28.—The United States State Department announced today that it has suspended shipments of petroleum products to Spain, according to a Washington dispatch.

British Pressure Upped

Special

LISBON, January 28.—The British Government is increasing its pressure on the Spanish Government, according to a dispatch received here from London.

The Yorkshire Post stated that Britain is not satisfied with the Spanish Foreign Minister's statement on the country's neutrality policy which was published Thursday and is expecting the Spanish Government to take some more measures.

The paper asserted that the anti-Axis can respect Spain's claims only if the Franco Government proves that Spain is ready to fulfill all her obligations as a neutral Power.

"Other measures are necessary if Spain is to make any serious claims to be regarded as an impassive spectator in this war," the paper declared, adding that it was "unsatisfactory" that the Italian ships were being detained in Spanish ports and that the Spanish legion is fighting on the Eastern Front.

The paper, in bland disregard for the neutrality of Spain, went on to add that the anti-Axis must insist on a stricter observance of Spanish neutrality.

Chungking Envoy Seeks More Anti-Axis Help

Domei

CANTON, January 28.—Wei Taoming, Chungking Ambassador to the United States, who arrived back in Chungking on January 26, met General Chiang Kai-shek, H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, and T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister, the same day, and made reports on the state of Chungking affairs in America during his stay there. He also discussed important matters over with them.

Wei told a reporter of the Central News Agency yesterday: "Because of the shortage of materials, the economic struggle of Chungking is getting bitter and bitter. I am apt to think that there will be an improvement in the situation, depending upon the extent of the war effort of the anti-Axis camp. We insist that the anti-Axis camp make greater exertions."

The tone in which Wei spoke left no doubt that he was not satisfied with the war effort of America and Britain at the moment.

Wavell Sees Gandhi

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Viscount Field-Marshal Viceroy Archibald Wavell of India called on Mahatma Gandhi and held a conference with the great Indian sage recently, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

GERMAN SUBS SINK 10 ENEMY VESSELS

U.S. Liberty Type Ships Go Down Like Stones After First Torpedo Hit

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—Within the last few days, German submarine units sank seven anti-Axis ships totaling 51,500 tons and also four destroyers, German military authorities announced today.

The ships sunk were mostly of the U.S. Liberty type, and upon receiving the first torpedo hit they instantly sank like stones.

Particularly, the convoy steaming toward Murmansk was severely damaged by German submarines. These transports carried a cargo of tanks and planes and other war supplies to the Soviet forces.

Heavy Battles Continue

Special

LISBON, January 28.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced that heavy fighting is continuing at Kerch and Perekop where the Red Army is attempting to launch fresh attacks as well as southwest of Cherkassy and southeast of Balaya. Tserkov where the Soviets have been repulsed with heavy losses in men and war equipment.

The communique further revealed that German attacks southwest of Shashkov and west of Pogrebishtshe gained further ground in the face of strong Soviet resistance and that in the course of this engagement 115 of the opposing tanks were destroyed.

Meanwhile, the Soviet break-through attempts between Pripet and Beresina have been repulsed in heavy fighting.

On the western sector of the South Italian front, several local anti-Axis attacks collapsed, yesterday, in the face of concentrated German artillery fire while the Reich counter-attacks succeeded in ironing out some of the dents made by the enemy during the past few days.

At the beach-head south of Rome, lively reconnaissance and shock troop activities prevailed, the communique further revealed.

The Luftwaffe, meanwhile, continued attacks against the enemy landing fleet off Anzio in day-and-night raids and inflicted heavy damages on six enemy transports besides sinking one landing vessel. In addition direct hits were scored on harbor establishments and enemy facilities.

Over the Italian and South France areas, 20 enemy planes were downed on January 27.

Malai Mass Marriage Set

Domei

SHONAN, January 28.—For the first time in the history of this country, the Malai community here is sponsoring a mass marriage as part of the celebrations to be held on the second anniversary of the birth of New Malai, which falls on February 15.

According to the Malai Welfare Association, this step is in keeping with the wartime economy as unnecessary or extravagant expenditures will be cut down to absolute minimum. Thus, all young Malais desirous of getting married will be afforded an excellent opportunity of doing so at very little expense.

¥58 BILLION BUDGET WINS FULL APPROVAL OF LOWER CHAMBER

All Expenditures Passed; Peers Submitted Bills For Immediate Action

Ten general and special account budget bills for the 1944-45 fiscal year were unanimously approved by the House of Representatives at its plenary session which opened at 10:28 a.m. this morning.

Chairman Toshio Shimada of the Budget Committee of the Lower House reported to the House on the findings of the Committee on the Government bills respecting the next fiscal year budgets. Kenzo Matsumura, Toyama Prefecture, delivered an address in support of the budget bills.

When the Speaker out the budget bills to vote, the members attending rose at 11:34 p.m. to signify their whole-hearted support of the bills. Thus, the budget bills for the 1944-45 fiscal year were all approved by the House of Representatives and submitted to the House of Peers.

Peers Given Budget Bills

The House of Representatives approved the general and special account budgets for the next fiscal year at its plenary session held this morning, and immediately sent them to the House of Peers. Thus, within nine days since the reopening of the 84th Imperial Diet, on January 21, the House of Representatives has completed the examination and approval of all the budget bills for the next fiscal year and also the taxation increase bill and other vital measures that are the real motive force in executing the present war against the United States and Great Britain. Thus, the House of Representatives has already fulfilled the majority of its duties at the present session.

Reviewing the activities of the Imperial Diet during the past nine days, it is to be noted that all the interpellations have manifested the eager desire of the legislators to examine the Government policies and bills from a lofty national standpoint and to convey fully the people's wish to the Government through the Diet. There was no instance of idle words or unnecessary questions. All the members are united in their constructive task.

Full Cooperation Offered

Only eight days were spent in examining and studying the important bills, and it is unprecedented that the plenary session of the House of Representatives was held this morning, particularly, for approving the budget bills passed by the Budget Committee yesterday. This reveals that the members fully appreciate the value and importance of time, and are cooperating in making speedy headway in their legislative labors.

The future of the present 84th Diet session, therefore, mainly depends on the attitude of the House of Peers. It is believed that the interpellations in the House of Peers will also be made with dispatch as in the Lower House.

Thus, bearing something unprecedented or special, the Diet will complete its function by about February 6 or 7, or by Kigensetsu, February 11, at the latest. Thus, is the 84th Diet session manifesting full accord with the Government in speedily completing its function in order to enable the Government to execute the new measures at the earliest possible moment.

U.S. Plans Big Project To Exploit W. Asia Oil

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Bitter rivalry exists between the United States and Britain as they are competing for the monopoly of oil field development projects in West Asia. In this regard, the New York Times reported that the United States Government has decided to undertake the development of oil resources in West Asia with Government funds and private capital.

According to the plan already decided, the United States Government will construct with Government funds and private capital a great oil transportation pipe line system extending from the Persian Gulf to the ports on the Mediterranean. The total capital required for the work is estimated to reach several hundred million dollars and it will take one year and a half to two years to complete.

MORE U.S. PRESSURE ON RAMIREZ LIKELY

United States Said Aiming To Have Argentine Gov't. Change Policy Completely

Special

LISBON, January 28.—The Washington Post predicted that the United States will continue to add pressure on Argentina unless further evidence is given of a definite change in policy following the mere formal rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, according to a dispatch received here.

The paper declared that the mere formal, belated fulfillment of inter-American commitments cannot restore confidence in Argentina, adding that further pressure will be put on Argentina until she abandons her policy of creating a South American bloc especially through the encouragement of coups.

Meanwhile, other press comments in the United States attributed Argentina's severance of relations with the Axis to the increasing pressure of the United States and Britain instead of the ostensible reason given regarding the discovery of an Axis espionage ring, as the United States had over a year ago furnished Argentina with detailed evidence regarding the alleged espionage activities.

Cuts Economic Ties

Special

LISBON, January 28.—The Argentine Government has decreed the severance of all financial and commercial relations with Germany, Japan and the Axis-occupied territory, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Envoy Rawson Quits

Special

LISBON, January 28.—General Arturo Rawson has resigned as Argentina's Ambassador to Brazil as a part of the general upheaval in the Argentine Government which already has resulted in the resignation of three Cabinet Ministers and three other officials, according to a report from Montevideo.

General Rawson was President of Argentina for three days after the revolution last June.

Transocean Branch Closed

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The Argentine Government is said to have ordered the closing of the Transocean News Agency branch on January 31, according to AP dispatches from Buenos Aires.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

give in the Southwestern Pacific they are conducting regardless of damage or sacrifice.

American war leaders are declaring that 1944 is the year of decision and are, in fact, throwing all that America has into the year's counter-offensive, because there are domestic factors which are making this course imperative. It is for this reason that President Roosevelt has shown such abject submission to the will of the Soviet Union and has consented to devote 70 per cent of the American military strength to the European offensive.

There is no denying the fact that the importance of 1944 is of a life-and-death nature to the United States. Arms production there has already struck ceiling; manpower is giving out and the presidential election is approaching.

The general course of the war itself, besides these American domestic factors, is increasingly making it clear that this is the year of decision. Should the war drag on indefinitely, the disasters, visible and invisible, that will overtake the United States would be frightful. While the Axis nations have built up structures of unshakable strength and time is working on their side to consolidate them, the United States has not yet been able even to complete the unification of the home front.

The prevailing situation is of the gravest for the people of the United States. In order to conceal the fatal defects in the American armor, some spectacular war results are urgently needed. Damage to American armament is daily increasing in the Southwestern Pacific, while they are preoccupeid with the extension of the bridgehead in Italy. Even the demagogue Roosevelt cannot forever gloss over the facts and delude the public. The recent persecution of the neutral countries is one of his methods to divert the public attention from the unsavory war situation. The American public has been prevented from seeing reality first by the natural environment of the country, isolated from the rest of the world by thousands of miles of ocean on both sides, and then by the empty promises made by Roosevelt. Despite the brave talk of 1944 as a climax favorable to the United States, the same public is now to see its own country racked by domestic troubles.

Interesting People

Repays Debt of Four Decades Ago

Reciprocating the kindness shown him 40 years ago, Kamesaburo Yamashita, Cabinet Adviser and head of Yamashita Steamship Company, paid tribute to the spirit of his benefactress while in Aomori recently, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. Mr. Yamashita had been dispatched on an inspection tour of the harbor facilities at Aomori and Hakodate in order to develop the transportation route for coal from Hokkaido.

The story goes back four decades ago to the time when the Nakajima Inn at Shinyasukatamachi, Aomori, was at its height of prosperity. The main building and the annex boasted first class rating in the city. It was at this time that the great grandmother of the present proprietor, Masakichi Nakajima, the fourth generation of owners, operated the business.

Mr. Yamashita, still in his twenties and animated with the buoyant enthusiasm of youth, stayed at the inn. Suga, the great grandmother, and her niece welcomed young Mr. Yamashita from the bottom of their hearts and spared no efforts to make the young man's stay of 40 days as comfortable as possible. They were like a mother and sister to him.

The lavish kindness of these people deeply affected Mr. Yamashita and he took his leave reluctantly but with profound, never to be forgotten gratitude, when the object of his sojourn in Aomori was completed.

Now again in Aomori, charged with the grave responsibility of developing the coal transportation lines from the north, the President of the great steamship company and the holder of such an eminent post as Cabinet Adviser, revealed himself as a man, possessed of all the warmth of real human feelings. He could not forget the scenes of his visit 40 years ago.

Upon looking up the old Nakajima Inn, Mr. Yamashita found that only a shadow remained of the past prosperity of the famous old inn, which had now gone out of business. The present owner, Masakichi, had been called to the colors and the daughter was sick in bed. However, heartfelt respects were paid to the spirits of Suga and her niece, and Mr. Yamashita returned to Tokyo with the anniversary dates of the death of the two firmly fixed in his memory.

Rebuff by Moscow May Change Stands Of America, Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Soviet Union is intending to establish another Polish regime and to settle the dispute with the new Government.

On the other hand, the United States and Britain are said to be planning to bring pressure on the refugee Polish Government to reorganize so that the Soviet proposal can be complied with. It does not seem likely, however, that the Soviets will be satisfied merely with a reorganization of the present refugee Polish Government. Furthermore, as the refugee Government is avoiding direct contact with the Soviet Government and is looking for mediation by the United States and Britain, the settlement of the controversy has become more difficult.

The New York Times declared that the rejection by the Soviet Government of the mediation proposal means the utter disregard of the Moscow declaration and the settlement proposed at the Teheran Conference. The observations made by American newspapers are divided into two camps, the New York Herald-Tribune insists upon patience and caution on the part of the United States while the New York Evening Post is declaring that now is the time to point out to the Poles the urgent necessity of forming a stronger anti-Axis alliance rather than to argue on the frontier question.

Mark Sullivan, veteran American commentator, in an article contributed to the Sunday Republican declared that the future of the 3,000,000 Polish residents in the United States cannot be ignored from an internal political standpoint. "If the Soviet Government acts in such a way as to incur the resentment of the Polish people, and the Roosevelt Administration agrees to such a step, this resentment will bear fruit at the coming presidential election," he wrote.

Meanwhile, the Catholics in the United States also are dissatisfied with the forceful diplomatic policy of the Soviets, but looking at the matter from the standpoint of the anti-Axis operation as well as that of the internal political situation in the United States, the Soviet-Polish frontier situation has now come to the stage where its solution can no longer be postponed.

U.S. Public Fooled

Special

LISBON, January 28.—Assailing the Roosevelt administration for hoodwinking the American public into believing that unity had been established within the anti-Axis camp since the Teheran Conference, the Washington Post declared that the Soviet-Polish crisis has shown that confusion exists in the relations of anti-Axis Powers, according to a dispatch received here.

The Washington Post stated that after the Moscow and Teheran conferences, the American public was given the impression that all misunderstandings regarding the policy for peace and war had been removed and that the returning conferees had filled the country with exhilarating confidence.

The paper went on to add, in its indictment of the Government's policy, that the anti-Axis had agreed on every point regarding the launching of an attack against Germany. However, the paper continues, the people have suddenly realized that the basic principle underlying the relations of these countries has been endangered and that, at any rate, within less than a month after the Moscow and Teheran conferences, the relations of the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets have become confused.

In the light of this situation, the journal, declared: "The Soviet-Polish crisis demonstrates the necessity for a clearer formulation of American foreign policy and a more effective reorganization of the State Department."

Eden Warns Poles

The following statement was made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Parliament regarding the Soviet-Polish border controversy, it is reported in a special dispatch to the Mainichi from London via Stockholm on January 27.

"Yesterday, I handed a memorandum to the Premier of the exiled Polish Government stating that the British Government would not recognize any kind of territorial change from the Soviet-Polish border existing prior to August 1939."

R.A.F. Loses 34 Planes; Berlin Suffers Big Raid

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—Anti-Axis air units bombed Berlin today in a considerably big-scale raid.

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The British Air Ministry announced today that the Lancaster bomber plane unit raided Berlin yesterday, and that including other raids on Europe, 34 British planes have failed to return, according to London reports.

Reuter reported that the British bomber plane units dropped about 1,500 tons of bombs on Berlin in 20 minutes.

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—German military authorities have not yet announced the results of the anti-Axis air raid on Berlin conducted last night. However, it is said that in the large-scale raids carried out by the enemy air forces on Europe since January 1, the German forces shot down 650 enemy planes.

It was also announced by the German military authorities this noon that including other losses, he anti-Axis air force lost at least 650 four-motored planes and estimated that the air crew loss suffered by the enemy reached 5,200.

P.I. Christians Hold Rally

Domei

BAGUIO, January 28.—Centering around the theme of the church, unity to aid in the reconstruction of the new Philippines, enthusiastic delegations of young people representing the Christian Endeavor Societies in northern Luzon met for a rally at Caba, La Union Province.

Young Christians from Baguio, Bauang, Calumbuyan, Caba, Aringay, Agoo, Rosario and Artacho attended the mass rally, which was featured by a devotional sunrise service.

The responsibility of Christian youths in independent Philippines in Greater East Asia was stressed as the conferees pledged all-out aid to the progress of new Philippines.

Teachers' Training Hall Set

The Central Association for the Promotion of Vocational Education Training has planned to establish the All-Japan Business School Teachers' Training Hall to serve as a recreational and training center for the teachers of vocational schools. The Hall which is under construction at Tateshina in Nagano Prefecture is expected to be completed by the end of May and opened at the beginning of June.

CHIANG REGIME FAILS TO EXPAND TRAFFIC

Construction of Roads, Waterways in Hinterlands Meeting Big Obstacles

Domei

CANTON, January 27.—The present traffic and transportation facilities in the remote interior of Chungking-controlled China which the Chungking regime is trying to construct and improve are all ending in a dismal failure, according to recent reports received here from Chiang Kai-shek's capital and other sources.

Having been deprived of all international routes of supply, the Chungking regime is now entirely dependent for the maintenance of its fighting strength on the internal supply routes. However, all efforts have so far proved a failure on account of the shortage of materials, funds and labor that are essential for the construction or expansion of roads, railways and other means of traffic and communications.

In the summer of 1942, the Chungking authorities made frantic efforts to develop Northwestern China. But, it was brought to light that they were confronted with insurmountable difficulties over the heavy task of road construction.

The Northwestern Highway was to have been 2,300 kilometers long with one station erected at every 30 kilometers, which corresponds to one day's journey on foot. In other words, about 80 stations were to be constructed along the highway so that travellers along the road may be conveniently accommodated at these places. It was said that the Chungking authorities were to set about the construction of this extensive highway in May of last year for completion by the end of 1944.

Difficult Task Ahead

It is, however, very doubtful whether they could accomplish the expected progress in construction in view of the fact that Szechwan Province is surrounded by desolate mountainous regions, while a spacious desert extends beyond Lanchow in Kansu Province. On top of this, there is no peace and order in such wild regions. All travellers are exposed to imminent dangers due to the activities of bandits, who are rampant throughout the country.

It has been announced by the Chungking regime that bus service has been started between Lanchow and Chungking, making a round trip between the two cities once a week. It seems that Chungking exercised great efforts during the last year to establish traffic connection between water and land. Where, waterways were available, special efforts were exercised by the Chungking authorities to make the most of the waterways, so that they might save the immense labor and materials required for the construction of new roads.

By means of available waterways, facilities of transportation between Chungking and Hunan as well as Hupeh were more or less improved. A recent report said that an industrial development office has been established in Hunan Province for the development of mining, industrial and agricultural industries in the Province.

Meanwhile, no definite policy has been announced by the Chungking regime as yet relative to the question of traffic and transportation for the current year. Tu Chen-yuan, Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway Bureau, Hou Chia-yuan, Director of the Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway Bureau, and the directors of other railways in Southwestern China are now in Kwangtung Province deliberating on a visionary plan called "The Post-War Traffic Facilities Reconstruction Project." Their conference concerns the construction of the traffic and transportation facilities in Southwestern China. These railway officials are complaining of the extreme difficulties they are encountering due to the shortage of coal, materials, and labor which are indispensable for the smooth operation of their railways.

Line Partly Finished

Concerning the present condition of the Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway, which is now under construction, Director Hou, is reported to have stated as follows:

"The construction of the Keichow-Kwangsi Railway was finished as far as Tushan in June of last year. The section between Tushan and Tuyun will be completed by the end of this month. At present, 470 kilometers, or three-fourth of the total length, are available for traffic. We are, however, confronted with extreme difficulties over the construction work between Tuyun and Kweiyang because the region is full of rugged mountains. To make matters worse, the neighboring districts of Tsungshan are infested with malignant epidemics which are rendering it almost impossible to obtain the necessary supply of labor."

From Hou's statement, there is no knowing when this railway, which forms the main artery traversing Southwestern China, will be completed in spite of the desperate efforts being exercised by the Chungking regime. In short, Chungking is practically wasting its efforts on the construction or expansion of railways and other traffic facilities which under the present circumstances will not be available for practical purposes for some time.

Manchou to Establish Farm Development Firm

Domei

HSINKING, January 28.—The Legislative Council of Manchoukuo yesterday approved the establishment of a Manchoukuo Agricultural Land Development Corporation to carry out the plan of developing a vast agricultural area in the Second Sungari River region in order to attain self-supply of foodstuff for Japan and Manchoukuo.

The proposed Manchoukuo Agricultural Land Development Corporation will be established formally in the middle of February by reorganizing and expanding the present Manchoukuo Land Development Company. Its capital will be entirely subscribed by the Manchoukuo Government, and an additional sum of 30,000,000 yuan will be paid in to make a total of 50,000,000 yuan capital for the new Corporation. The Corporation will be authorized to issue debentures to the limit of five times its paid-up capital. The Government guarantees the payment of the capital and interest on debenture issues.

It is to be noted that not only will the proposed cooperation undertake enterprises for constructing and improving farm lands, but also the supervision and operation of existing farms and the supply of funds, materials and technique to irrigation associations in general.

Java Central Council To Hold 5-Day Meet

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 28.—The Central Council of Java will hold a five-day session beginning January 30, it has been revealed.

On January 29 the Central Council will assemble at 10 a.m. and make their reports to the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration. The Council members will then proceed to the Memorial for the War Dead to offer their sincere prayers.

In the afternoon, drawings will be made for seats, badges distributed and various notices given out as to the dates and so forth. The opening ceremonies will take place on January 30.

U.S. Launches 4 Subs

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—The United States Navy Department announced the launching of four submarines at the Portsmouth Shipyard in Virginia today, according to a Washington dispatch. The names of the new submarines are the Razor-back, Red Fish, Ronquil and the Scabbard Fish.

U.S. Plane Completes Trip

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—The Mars, the new transport plane recently built in the United States, made its maiden flight from California to Honolulu on January 23, and returned to California today in 12 hours and 17 minutes, according to a dispatch from Alameda, California.

BRITISH M.P. FEARS JAPANESE

Avers Extinction of Britain Unless Offensive Is Started Soon

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, January 27.—That Japan has turned the treasure houses of the world into one great fortress for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, was declared by Simon Harcourt-Smith, a young member of the Lower Chamber of British Parliament, in a recent article in the Sunday Dispatch.

The same article also revealed the fact that opinion is widespread among the British people that the war against Japan in the future should not take up much attention of the British, but is entirely a problem of America herself.

The writer also sounds a warning to peace-advocates, who believe that termination of the war in Europe is near. Considering the fact that the writer is closely familiar with internal Government affairs, his article is attracting wide attention as reflecting not merely the private opinions of one member of Parliament, but is believed to have been written, reflecting the intentions of the Government. The gist of the article follows:

"It appears that there are people among Britishers who think that in the future the war against Japan should not be given much attention by our country, but that it is entirely an affair of America. Such a way of thinking is extremely dangerous. Of course, it is difficult to be truly conscious of an enemy so far away as Japan, and to the British people who do not come into direct contact with that enemy, the right idea does not quite occur.

"Many Britishers think that Japan is not threatening British cities, and that the British forces are not pitted against the Japanese Forces as they are against the German forces from which they are separated merely by a distance of 40 kilometers from the British coast. Moreover, among British soldiers there are many who, as the result of more than four years of fighting against Germany, are thinking that it is already time for them to retire, and that it is impossible for them once more to be separated from their wives and children and to fight the Japanese soldiers in the jungles or deserts.

Sees Britain's Collapse

"However, now the time has come when such a way of thinking has to be swept out clearly. Japan is day by day menacing the future of the British Empire and of the British homeland. If Britain does not participate in the future general offensive against Japan, Britain will perish after this war, and not a shadow will remain of the British Empire. And, moreover, if Britishers think that the war in East Asia is simply a matter for America, they are committing a mistake in historical thinking.

"The United States has not much to lose in this war. Compared with America, Britain suffered a far larger territorial loss in the war with Japan. Nay, the British Empire already lost its nerve center in this war. However, it is open to doubt if America would be able to crush Japan without British aid. Supposing America to be successful in this respect, it is clear that America has not the capacity of recovering the lost regions. Also it is doubtful if America would have any intention of returning them.

"We should never forget the fighting power of Japan. At present, Japan is in the position of being the strongest Empire in the world. In addition, Japan is having in her hands many hundreds of millions of people of East Asia, including 70,000,000 men who are forming excellent fighting units, with the rest proving to be very industrious and intelligent.

"Moreover, Japan is holding all the materials in abundance that are necessary for the prosecution of the war. Also, she is favored with incomparable geographical advantages. All the positions in the Japanese hands are connected with the net work of air bases and shipping routes. In reality the treasure houses of the world have been turned into one Great Fortress by Japan. Also the fact that Japan is having many hundreds of thousands of young men added every year in population should never be overlooked."

Religious Bodies Here To Bolster Activities

With the object of mobilizing the 100,000 temples and churches into one united and dynamic body for the enhancement of the spiritual training of the people, the Education Ministry has set up a Committee on the Policy of Religious Mobilization.

The Committee will aim to bring about the active participation of those in the religious field in neighborhood association meetings, factories, mines and so forth. Furthermore, temples and churches will be issued as training centers for the general populace. In addition to the foregoing, researches will be conducted on the various religions of Greater East Asia.

The personnel of the Committee was announced yesterday, with Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe as Chairman.

Indians See Burmese Leader

Domei

RANGOON, January 28.—The Cabinet members of the Provisional Government of Free India paid an official visit to Thakin Nu, Burmese Foreign Minister, at the latter's official residence this morning.

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Republicans Score Votes for Soldiers

(Continued From Page 1)

stated that he would vote for the measure in order to assure the participation of the service personnel in the November election.

Rayburn Picks Committee

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn, Democrat from Texas, yesterday appointed a bi-partisan committee composed of nine Republicans and nine Democrats to study "post-war economic policy and planning" in line with his announcement made in a speech last week at the Mayors' Conference held in Chicago, it is reported from Washington.

Rayburn told the mayors that the purpose of the committee was to serve as a people's planning board "to hasten the restoration of properity after the war" and said that the group was empowered to summon and interrogate representatives of the Government.

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